

## First Edition

3:00 P. M.

### A. T. WOOD FOR SENATOR

Gov. Bradley Has Appointed Him as Kentucky's Representative To Succeed Blackburn.

#### AT ODDS WITH MARK HANNA

Mark Sent Him a Peremptory Telegram Ordering a Special Session of the Legislature.

#### BRADLEY MAKES A HOT RETORT

Says Inferentially That He Will Mind His Own Business and Is Running the Public Affairs of Kentucky in the Interest of the People, Not of the Politicians—The Hanna Telegram, Which Is Said To Have Been Somewhat Salty, Not Made Public.

Louisville, March 5.—Governor Bradley and Mark Hanna are at odds about the senatorial question. The following telegram, which was sent from Frankfort yesterday, is self-explanatory:

"To Mark Hanna, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.—I stated in The Commercial Tribune more than two months ago that no session would be called until March 4th. I told you that a session would be called immediately after that date.

"Hence, your dispatch of today asking me to call a session immediately is unwarranted. The session will be called tomorrow and that act will be influenced alone by what I conscientiously believe to be the best interest of the public service.

"W. O. BRADLEY."

The governor declined to make Hanna's telegram public, and he would not talk about the matter. When asked what time he would set for the extra session, Governor Bradley said with some warmth that he would do as he blanked pleased about the date.

A friend of Governor Bradley gave the following details of the executive's differences with Hanna:

"Hanna was made to believe that Bradley intended to appoint a senator and then fail to call the extra session, all to beat Congressman Hunter, who wants to be senator. First came a dispatch from Hanna advising against an appointment, but in favor of an immediate extra session. The governor replied courteously, but went on and prepared the appointment of Major A. T. Wood as senator, and it will be announced tomorrow."

#### WOOD IS APPOINTED.

Louisville, Ky., March 5.—Governor Bradley this morning appointed Major A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, United States senator, to succeed Blackburn. The governor also issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the legislature for March 13th, to elect a senator for the full term.

### FIRST DAY IN WHITE HOUSE

President McKinley Performs His First Duties as High Ruler of the United States.

#### OLD CABINET CALLS ON HIM

Mr. Olney, However, Is Not Among Those Who Pay Their Respects to the New Administration.

#### MCKINLEY NAMES HIS NEW ONE

His First Act Is To Formally Name His Cabinet and Send the Papers to the Senate, Which Considers Them in Executive Session—Georgia Politicians on the Scene.

Washington, March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution. President McKinley is spending his first day in the white house.

The day is threatening and cloudy and the city is dirty and unkempt in consequence of the hard use it received.

There is still a great number of people in town, and in spite of the crowded condition of the trains last night and this morning there is evidently many thousands more people in the city than its ordinary residents.

The new president opened the day by receiving the club that paraded in his honor yesterday.

Their stay was made short in consideration of what he must have to do, and after they had departed the new president retired with his private secretary, J. Addison Porter, and performed his first official act as president of the United States. It was to sign the commissions for each of the members of his cabinet.

When this was completed he sent them immediately to the senate, which is now considering them in executive session.

The first formality of the day took place when at 10:10 the whole cabinet, with the noticeable exception of Secretary Olney, drove up to the executive mansion. The gentlemen of the cabinet were received by their new chief, who greeted each cordially and had a chat with each individually.

The call was a brief one, and the secretaries soon retired. Mr. McKinley, then again closed himself with his secretary, and began his first hard struggle with the work that will be his for the next four years.

#### FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the first session of the fifty-fifth congress were witnessed by a very large assemblage of spectators in the galleries of the senate chamber.

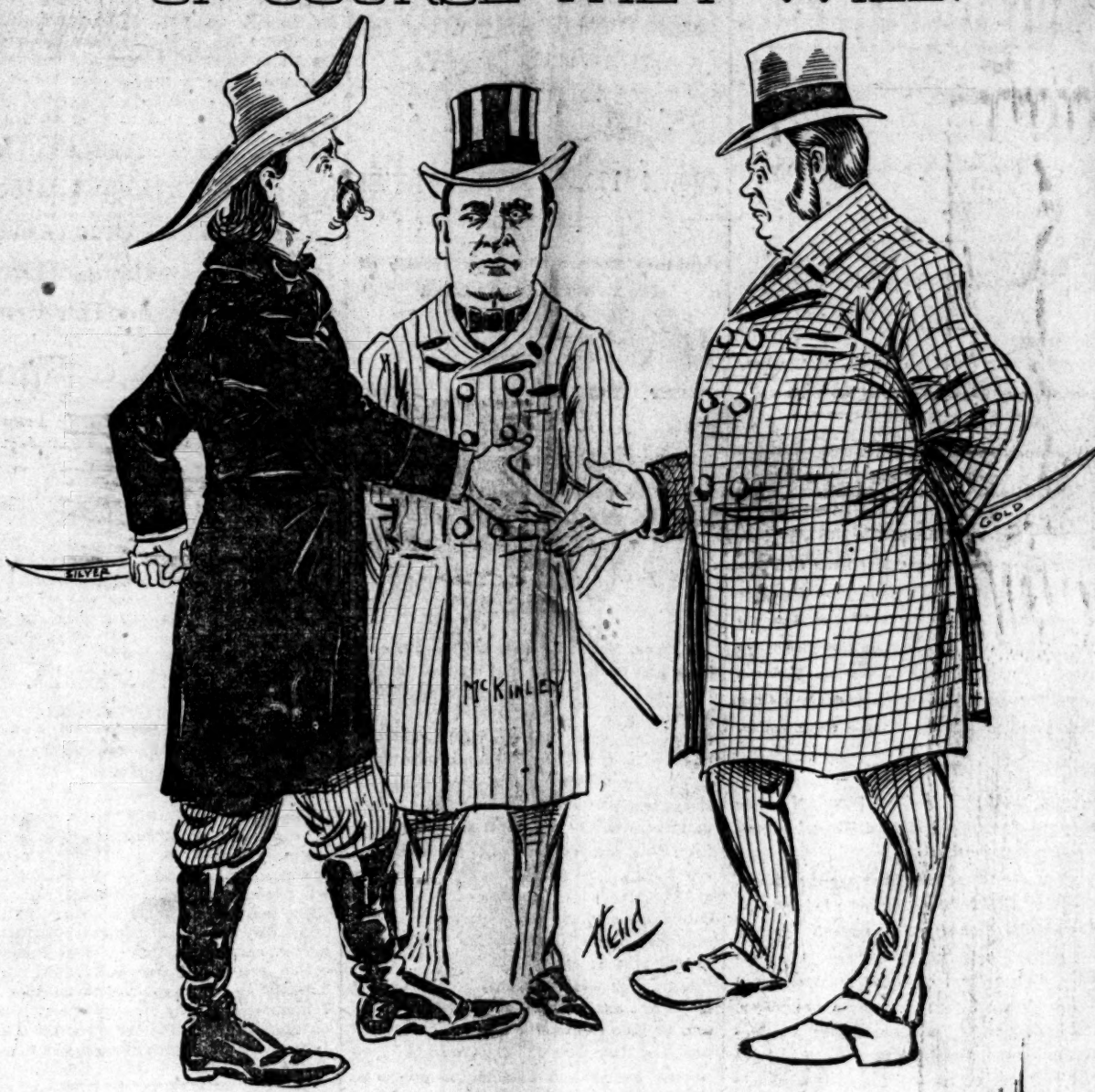
The senate is today without the legislative partnership of the house of representatives, which body will remain in a state of suspended animation until called into renewed existence on the first day of the extraordinary session soon to be convened by President McKinley.

The republican side of the chamber looked as though the contents of a conservatory had been deposited in it.

Magnificent floral offerings had been placed on the desks of numerous senators who had taken the oath of office yesterday.

Continued on Eighth Page.

OF COURSE THEY WILL!



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY—"Now, gentlemen, get together and stay together."

### GALE HITS NASHVILLE

The Wind This Morning Reached an Enormous Velocity and Does Great Damage.

#### CHURCH SPIRES BLOWN DOWN

Much Injury Done to Many Houses and Buildings in the City.

#### BUILDINGS UNROOFED BY STORM

Fierce Rain Accompanies the Wind and Adds to the Horror of the Situation—The Town Taken by Surprise.

Nashville, Tenn., March 5.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

A considerable gale passed over Nashville at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The tall spire of the McKendree church was overthrown and some other buildings unroofed.

The gale was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.

### BIG FIRE IN WORCESTER

LARGEST CONFLAGRATION KNOWN THERE IN YEARS.

Loss Will Probably Mount Up to Half a Million Dollars—Firemen Do Good Work and Save Much.

Worcester, Mass., March 5.—The worst fire seen here in years began this morning shortly before 1 o'clock and destroyed the Bay building, fronting on Main street, with an L on Walnut street, and the Goulding block between Day building and Sudbury street, with a loss of from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

The flames were practically kept within these limits and there is no further danger of spread, though Jansen's Turkish bath on Sudbury street and Flagg block, at the corner of Main and Sudbury, caught fire several times and was considerably damaged.

The Five Cent Savings building, which was threatened, was saved.

#### ELEVATOR DESTROYED.

The Building Was Owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and Contained Wheat and Corn.

Peoria, Ill., March 5.—Union elevator No. 2, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of grain, was burned to the ground late last night, incurring a loss of \$500,000.

The building was owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and all grain firms of the city had grain stored in the building, which contained 900,000 bushels of wheat, oats and corn, fully covered by insurance.

No accurate estimate could be obtained of the loss or insurance. The elevator was the largest in this part of the country, being 150 feet high and 200 feet long.

### TOMPKINS APPEALS

He Is Not Satisfied With the Decision Rendered by the United States Judge.

#### GOES TO THE CIRCUIT COURT

Higher Tribunal Will Now Have To Pass Upon the Interesting Litigation.

#### THE SPEER INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

But a Supersedeas Will Practically Keep It in Force—Celebrated Building and Loan Case Seems To Be Far from Settlement.

The litigation over the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association receivership bobbed up serenely again in the United States circuit court this morning. The case came up through the application of Judge Henry B. Tompkins, representing Charles E. Garner et al., asking for an appeal to the circuit court of appeals at New Orleans. The appeal was granted by Judge Newman, and the case will now be presented to that tribunal for settlement as to whether the federal court should come in and take jurisdiction of the assets or not.

In accordance with his decision yesterday denying a receiver, Judge Newman issued an order this morning dissolving the injunction which was made against State Treasurer Speer on the 23d of last month, preventing him from turning over any securities in his hands to any parties without an order from the federal court.

#### APPLE DPOK SUPRESEDAS.

As soon as this injunction was dissolved Judge Tompkins applied to the court for a supersedeas pending the appeal to the circuit court of appeals. His point was well taken and was sustained by Judge Newman, and will remain in force until the case is finally disposed of.

In keeping with the supersedeas Judge Newman issued an order which directs that the state treasurer shall not turn over any of the securities in his possession without a general or special order from the United States court, but does not keep the treasurer from delivering mortgages as they may fall due and may want to be paid. If the court is applied to and an order to this effect issued.

Judge Tompkins feels confident that he has a good case and will make a strong effort to have the decision of Judge Newman reversed by the circuit court of appeals and an order issued appointing receivers from the federal court to assume charge of the assets of the association and wind up its affairs.

The phase of the litigation has thus reached an interesting stage, and the attorneys on the opposing sides will battle harder than ever for supremacy before the higher court.

#### STRIKE GROWING SERIOUS.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—The strike at the Globe Shipbuilding Company is growing serious. Yesterday the blacksmiths and shipbuilders' helpers' union, composed of employees of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, 150 strong, went out and declared that they would stay out until a scale was made.

### FIRE BUGS AT WORK

Church and Dwellings Badly Damaged by Fire and Water This Morning.

#### BLAZE WAS A DANGEROUS ONE

It Started at 2:30 O'clock, and by the Prompt Work of Firemen It Was Soon Checked.

#### POLICE ARE AFTER THE FIREBUGS

The Blaze Started at No. 23 Garibaldi Street and Nos. 19 and 21 Were Destroyed—Hardshell Baptist Church Was Badly Damaged by Fire—Great Excitement Caused.

About 2:30 o'clock this morning the firemen answered a call which proved to be the largest fire of the year and it required excellent work on their part to keep the flames from spreading to other and more valuable property.

Four houses and one church were practically gutted and one house was badly damaged. The house in which the fire started was vacant, and has been for some time; this led Chief Joyner to believe that the fire was of incendiary origin and the report has been so made out. The police will make a strong effort to find the miscreant who started the blaze and if he is caught he will be dealt with as severely as the law allows.

When the department reached the fire it was found that the house at 23 Garibaldi street, a vacant two-story frame dwelling, owned by Perry Chisolm, was a mass of flames and was then ready to fall. No. 21, owned by Perry Chisolm, a one-story frame dwelling, occupied by James Brant, colored, was already far beyond control.

#### FIRE HAD A GOOD START.

The same was true of No. 19, owned by Green & Matthews and occupied by Tobe Gault, colored. The Hardshell Baptist church, colored, was in a blaze and the flames were spreading rapidly. The roof of No. 13, owned by Perry Chisolm and occupied by Roland Gault, colored, was in a blaze. This was the condition in which the firemen found the buildings when they arrived and they did good work to keep the flames from spreading. The street is narrow and the houses on the opposite side were already scorched when the fire fighting began.

It was seen at a glance that the flames in most of the houses were already beyond control and the firemen set to work to save the dwellings on Ira and other adjoining streets. After several hours of hard fighting it was seen that all of the houses would be lost except No. 13, which was saved, but which is very badly damaged. The dwelling at 156 Ira street, in the rear of where the houses were burning, was damaged by the heat, but not to any great extent.

The damage in all will probably amount to \$1,000.

#### AGREED UPON AN AMERICAN

Washington, March 5.—W. L. Chambers, of Alabama, who was formerly United States land commissioner of Samoa, has been agreed upon by Great Britain, Germany and the United States as chief justice of Samoa to succeed Judge T. J. who is also an American.

## First Edition

3:00 P. M.

### BOLD GAME IS WORKED

Crooks Swindle Furniture Dealers by Getting Money on Forged Checks of Well Known People.

#### TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR IT

They Are Said To Be Tools of a Gang of Crooks Who Infest the City.

#### MANY CHECKS FOUND ON THE MEN

They Bought Furniture and Gave Checks in Payment, Securing Balances in Cash and Easily Duping the Unsuspecting—Game Worked at Several Places—Detectives After the Gang.

For over a week the retail furniture dealers of this city have been the victims of a smooth swindling scheme.

The scheme has been worked by a clever set of crooks, it is thought, who used negroes as tools.

Mr. C. A. McKinley, the Whitehall street furniture dealer, was the first to discover the scheme, and at once reported the matter to the detective department.

As a result the two negroes who have no doubt been used as tools are locked up at police headquarters.

Charles Sims is one and the charge booked against him is forgery. The other is Primus Lawson, who is held as an accomplice.

It appears that the negro Sims would go into a furniture store in the morning and look over the stock and select from \$15 to \$20 worth of goods. He would then inform the unsuspecting furniture dealer that he would call in the afternoon, pay for the goods and take them away.

The first dealer approached was E. M. White, of 378 Marietta street.

#### BROUGHT A "PERSONAL" LETTER.

After looking over the goods and selecting what he wanted Sims left, to get the money. He returned in the afternoon and handed Mr. White a letter marked "Personal." The letter was opened and it read that a negro had done a job of painting for the party whose signature was at the bottom; that the amount was \$12 and the dealer could let the negro have what he wanted as a check for the amount was enclosed. The letter explained that the check was sent sealed up in the envelope because the party did not wish to risk it with the negro.

The letter was signed by a Mrs. Dibbles. Sims only bought about \$6 worth and asked that the remaining \$6 be given him in cash. The dealer believing the check to be all right readily consented and the negro went away saying that he would call later for the goods.

This same game was tried on all the retail furniture dealers. When the negro was arrested this morning and searched checks signed by R. A. Hemphill, C. J. Cunningham, Mrs. J. L. Burgley, Mrs. M. D. Marsh, Mrs. C. B. Dabney, Mrs. M. L. Brown and others were found in his pockets.

Detectives Harris, Wooten and Sheridan are working the case up and they believe that a regular organized band of crooks is behind the scheme and that the negroes who are now under arrest will furnish a sufficient clue to capture them.

### TO BLOW UP THE JAIL

A Dastardly Attempt of Prisoners To Wreck the Jail at Decatur With Dynamite.

#### THE PLOT WAS FRUSTRATED

A Prisoner Writes a Letter to the Sheriff Exposing the Plans of the Dynamiters.

#### Special Guard Was Placed To Watch

A Special Guard Was Placed To Guard the Jail—The Sheriff Investigating. A Very Lively Sensation in Decatur. The Letter Which Disclosed the nefarious scheme.

A plot to blow up the DeKalb county jail has been discovered by Sheriff Austin, and the dastardly scheme of the would-be perpetrators frustrated.

The jail is not much of a structure and it would not have taken a heavy explosion to have wrecked the entire building. If the plans of the dynamiters had been carried out every prisoner, perhaps, and the jailer's entire family might have been blown into eternity.

The plot was discovered through a letter which one of the prisoners, a man named Henry Echols, convicted of cotton stealing, wrote to the sheriff. The letter was as follows:

"Mr. H. E. Austin: If anything wrong turns up in the night, don't blame me with it, for I am having nothing to do with it. Mr. Austin, you have been a friend to me. I am going to be one to you. Your friend, HENRY ECHOLS."

"P. S.—Some of the boys are going to try and blow out a rock with dynamite, so be on your guard.—H. E."

On Tuesday the jail was searched and a lot of dynamite was found. A special guard was placed at the jail to watch if any further attempt was made by the prisoners, but nothing was discovered. The sheriff is making an investigation to discover how the dynamite got into the jail, and who it was among the prisoners who intended to carry out the diabolical scheme.

The matter has created no little excitement in Decatur.

#### A RACE FOR LIFE.

Banker Hunt, of Eatonton, Was Bitten by a Mad Cat, and He Went to Paris.

Mr. W. B. Hunt, a prominent banker of Eatonton, Ga., has just escaped an attack of that dreadful disease known as rabies. Mr. Hunt passed through Atlanta yesterday on the way to his home, after spending several weeks in Paris. When he left Eatonton a few weeks ago his life was in eminent danger, and was a race for his life that he made to Paris.

Banker Hunt was giving a cat medicine at his home, when he was badly bitten by the animal. He suspected that the cat had hydrophobia, and he immediately set sail for Paris to receive the treatment in that city.

After undergoing a number of very severe and painful operations he is again back home well, and saved from that disease that would surely have caused his death, he thinks.



MAJOR ANDREW T. WOOD.

Appointed Today United States Senator from Kentucky To Succeed Blackburn.



BUD BROOKS,

The man who, with Grady Reynolds, is accused of the barbarous murder of Merchant Hunt near Belton, and for whom rewards aggregating \$500 are offered. He is five feet, ten inches in height, weighs 165 pounds, has scar on right cheek and another on left side of chin below the mouth; heavy dark mustache, in complexion, high cheek bones, sharp chin and nose and small, prominent to the somewhat sunken. He had \$2,000 of stolen money in his pocket.



# MCKINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS STRIKES A POPULAR CHORD

## HOPING FOR THE BEST

Only Kindly Criticism of the Address by McKinley's Friends and Foes Alike.

DON'T WANT AN EXTRA SESSION

New Yorkers Are Tired of Congress and Assert That It Should Be Sent Back Home at Once.

A CONSTANT MENACE TO BUSINESS

But Outside of This Feature the Speech Is Complimented for Its Dignity, Plainness and Common Sense. The New York Newspapers Hall It as a Distinct Relief After Four Years of the Verbose and Platitudinous Amplification of Innocuous Phrases by Grover Cleveland—Their Comments.

New York, March 5.—The Press, republican, commenting editorially on President McKinley's inaugural address, says:

"President McKinley has spoken as those expected who had the highest conception of his character. He has maintained that excellent sense of proportion which has ever distinguished his public career. Before all things he places revenue—tariff revenue, not internal revenue, and revenue to be had from a protective tariff. This is the broad base of the pyramid of his policy."

The Advertiser, republican, says:

"President McKinley gives every guarantee of a business administration that an inaugural message can express. Like his letter of acceptance of the republican nomination, his first communication as president, addressed to the people, is remarkable for its simplicity of statement, its wholesome and welcome freedom from rhetorical pretense and the strong aid of common sense that pervades it."

The World, democrat, says: "President McKinley's inaugural address breathes with candor and courage upon nearly every question of importance now before the country. We must all hope for the best and wish Mr. McKinley every success. If he shall restore prosperity and make the government better and the people happier he will deserve well of his country."

SPECIAL SESSION UNNECESSARY.

The Herald, democrat, says: "In his first message as president to the American people, Mr. McKinley makes an expected plea for protection, and announces that he will summon congress to meet in special session on March 15th to impose higher tariff duties. The reason or excuse he gives for this extraordinary step is the condition of the treasury, but he frankly avows that the purpose is for protection as well as revenue."

"In our opinion, a special session at this time is not only unnecessary, but likely to prove baneful by reviving the dreaded tariff agitation and affording new opportunities for jingo mischief, thus depriving the country of that rest which it so much needs after passing through a succession of crises which have greatly taxed its resources and handicapped its prosperity. As for protection, the country has had enough of its abuses and burdens and the people have repudiated it at the polls. Not even the election of McKinley was a protection victory."

"From this feature of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address we turn with gratification and hope to his views as to the true foreign policy of the United States. This part of his message is a timely, earnest plea for peace which does infinite credit to the statesmanship and patriotism of the president."

HOPES FOR BIG RESULTS.

The Sun, democrat, says: "There is in the address the framework of an administration which can satisfy the country and restore prosperity to its citizens. There are some important omissions, some points of vagueness and some signs of what we believe to be mistaken judgment in the president's preliminary announcement, but the impression created by the document, we are sure, will be mainly favorable. Everybody will find in the first official utterances of President McKinley the traits of simplicity, apparent sincerity and an unaffected modesty in his attitude toward the other departments."

Strange New Shrub That Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, Etc. Free.

We have previously described the new botanical discovery, Alkavits, which proves a specific cure for diseases of the urinary tract in the blood, or disorder of the kidneys or urinary organs. It is now stated that Alkavits is a product of the well-known Kava-Kava Shrub, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks Alkavits cured him of kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only importers of Alkavits so far are the Church & Dwight Company, of 416 Fourth avenue, New York, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavits by mail to every reader of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION who is a sufferer from any form of kidney or bladder disease, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the kidneys or urinary organs. We advise all sufferers with names and address free, to prove its value.

of the government and the people who have elected him." The Journal, silver democrat, says: "He has announced his purpose of calling an immediate extra session of congress for the purpose of passing a new tariff bill and thereby remedying the deficiency of revenue which, it is alleged, is continually plunging us into deeper debt. This, it is assured, will also launch the nation on a fresh course of prosperity. Far better would be the consideration of this extra session to a radical discussion and application of remedy to the evils of our whole currency system."

"Here is the dry rot which has paralyzed the business affairs of the country from center to circumference. Mr. McKinley has scattered through his inaugural address various expressions showing his desire and purpose to enforce the rights equally of all classes. It is but fair to credit him with perfect sincerity. But facts are facts, and President McKinley cannot struggle from the fetters of the party which elected him."

A HOPEFUL NEW ERA.

The Tribune, republican, says: "The new era speaks in President McKinley's inaugural address words of bright hope for American industry and strong encouragement for American honor. After the last four years it is wonderfully refreshing to hear from the president of the United States a genuine and anxious desire for the happiness of the individual homes; for increased employment and compensation of labor; for restoration of national prosperity; for a public revenue instead of a public deficit; for faithful maintenance of the entire paper currency at par with gold everywhere and at all times; for protection of all rights of American citizens throughout the world, and for a manly and unhesitating defense of American honor. It is the inaugural address of an American."

The Times, democrat, says: "The country will observe with great satisfaction that President McKinley puts at the very beginning of his message, and confirms the constant, clear and positive meaning of his words by the emphasis of their position, the declaration that the value of our 'money' must not be further threatened—it should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Mr. McKinley was elected for that specific purpose."

CLAIM NOT ALLOWED.

VICTOR MCCORD WANTED INDEMNITY FROM THE PERU GOVERNMENT.

He Was Arrested and at One Time Sentenced to Be Shot, but Was Saved—Treated with Cruelty.

New York, March 5.—The Herald's special cable from Panama says: A correspondent in Lima, Peru, telegraphs that the government of that republic refuses to allow the claim of Victor H. McCord, an American citizen, for false arrest and imprisonment. The claim is for \$200,000.

Mr. McCord was superintendent of the Arequipa and Cuzco railroad in 1885. A revolution was in progress in Peru at that time and a train on which Mr. McCord had taken passage was captured by the rebels. Through the treachery of the engineer Mr. McCord was pointed out as the most important prisoner.

He was sentenced to be shot at once, but was saved by the efforts of a few Peruvians. He was then imprisoned and treated with great harshness and cruelty.

After the release of Mr. McCord he filed his claim for \$200,000, the justice of which has been repeatedly recognized by the Washington authorities, Peru being as often requested to adjudicate and pay it.

HEARS THE SAD NEWS.

Wahle, Editor of The Augusta Chronicle, Receives the Shocking Intelligence of His Mother's Death.

Augusta, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

This morning, about 3 o'clock, while working at his desk Mr. Pat Wahle, managing editor of The Chronicle, received the sad and shocking intelligence that his mother had just died from an attack of heart disease.

Mr. John Wahle retired last night in her usual health, but awoke at midnight in great pain with a feeling of congestion about the heart. Before medical aid could be procured she had passed away.

She was an estimable woman and leaves a husband and seven children.

TWO KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

A Frightful Nitro-Glycerin Blow-Up Causes Immense Damage and Takes Two Lives.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—A frightful nitro-glycerin explosion occurred on Albert Pike's farm at Orchard Park, this county, yesterday. Five men were instantly killed and a laborer from Bradford, Pa., name unknown, was blown to pieces.

The building in which the nitro-glycerin was stored was completely wrecked. Coroner Tucker, of this city, will take charge of the bodies and make an investigation.

GOING TO THE MEETING.

Flanigan Leaves Athens to Attend the Meeting of the Southern Building and Loan Association.

Athens, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. C. D. Flanigan has gone to Knoxville to represent the Athens shareholders in the meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Building and Loan Association of that city.

Stock in that association to the amount of \$50,000 is held in Athens. The Athens stockholders are against the receivership.

OFFICIALS HOLD CONSULTATION.

City Engineer of Augusta and Mayor Young to Athens.

Athens, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Major W. B. Young and City Engineer Davidson, of Augusta, paid Athens a visit today. They came to inspect the system of filters used at our waterworks plant, as Augusta has determined to put in new filters. They were taken in charge by Mayor Pro Tem J. P. Rhodes and Superintendent W. L. Wood and shown every courtesy.

# ENGLAND IS WELL SUITED

McKinley's Address, With Slight Exceptions, Satisfies the Voracious British Lion.

ARBITRATION VIEWS PLEASE

Too Much Protection in It, of Course, but That Was What Everybody Expected.

A MERCHANT MARINE IS RIDICULED

So Long as We Shut Our Gates to Foreign Raw Material, Says The London Press, Just So Long Will the American Merchant Marine Be Conspicuous Only by Its Absence, for No Vessels Can Prosper When They Only Carry Cargoes One Way—Their Comments.

London, March 5.—The Standard commenting upon President McKinley's inaugural address says:

"It is a mild and not unpleasant effusion. The tone is a little smug and goody-goody, but kindly. Beneath its smooth words, however, a most serious purpose is observable. The refrain of the discourse is not peace with all men, but mere protection. Experience is of no use to either Mr. McKinley or the American people. They have not yet suffered enough for their economic heresies."

The Standard foresees blows aimed at the British iron and woolen industries, and possibly Canadian dairy products and lumber. It thinks, however, that on broad grounds there is not much room to regret the reversion of the United States to high protection which anyhow relieves Great Britain from the fear of destructive competition. The United States, it says, is going to deliberately circumscribe its field of operations and again prey on its vitals. The more the Union shuts itself up by selfish exclusion, the more must it see that it is the world's custom for raw products to pass away to other hands, and that no compensation can result through a mere flourishing export in manufactures.

SEES LITTLE TO HOPE FOR.

It adds that Mr. McKinley's dream of restored merchant marine must also be unrealized. However subsidized, no marine can flourish on cargoes carried only one way. The message is, therefore, not hopeful so far as the immediate or perhaps the post-immediate future is concerned. A passing flush of activity might follow a new tariff. If it does, the holders in England of American securities would be wise to sell, for afterwards will come an inevitable collapse.

The Daily News says that on the whole the address is most satisfactory and reassuring.

It adds: "A curious feature is the way in which it tampered with the doctrine of the defeated party. Even the tariff paragraph is an endeavor to compromise between conflicting principles. The passage relating to a restoration of the merchant marine is one of the most significant, but it is not exactly for today especially, and the United States will never have an export trade to speak of while it willingly deprives itself of cheap raw materials which form the very basis of production."

SAYS IT IS PRUDENT.

In its comments on the address, The Chronicle says: "It is a very safe utterance and will doubtless commend its author to the good opinion of the American public. It will also confirm the estimate of other countries that he is a very prudent man, and has opinions on specific matters of his own. The tone throughout is good and manly. It is satisfactory to notice that he promptly assumes moral and political responsibility for the arbitration treaty. We wish we could believe the declaration against trusts was more genuine than we fear it is."

The Daily Telegraph says that the principles which inspire the McKinley bill could hardly have been re-enunciated in a more uncompromising form.

Gratification is expressed by all the newspapers on President McKinley's remarks on arbitration.

CAR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

It Had Just Passed Away from the Point Where the Viaduct Gave Way and Crashed Into Creek.

Cincinnati, March 5.—At a late hour Wednesday night 30 feet of the west end of the immense eighth viaduct gave way and crashed into Mill creek. As far as known no lives were lost.

A street car had just passed but a minute or two before and another was stopped just on the brink of the chasm. Both cars were filled with passengers.

The cause of the accident was the high waters that had undermined and generally weakened the foundation. To repair the damage will cost \$50,000.

# GLAMORING FOR WAR

Immense Crowd Gathers in Athens and Marches to the Palace To See the King.

CROWN PRINCE QUIETS THEM

Populace Resent the Interference of the Powers in the Cretan Question.

GREAT UNCERTAINTY AT SELINO

It Is Declared That Kandamos Is Still Holding Out, Despite the Previous Reports That the Town Had Surrendered to the Christians—The Reports Are Very Vague.

Athens, March 5.—The warlike preparations here continue without abatement. The reserves of 1891, 1890, 1889 and 1887 have been summoned to join the colors and they are responding with alacrity. All seem imbued with the desire for open hostilities against the Turks and the greatest enthusiasm is reported everywhere. It is stated that there will be a general mobilization of the Greek forces later. It is reported that the Greek troops on the Greek frontier are commanded by German officers of the Ottoman army, and this adds to the bitterness felt against Germany for her attitude in the present trouble.

A great meeting was held here yesterday to protest against the action of the powers and to give expression of approval of the policy of King George. The crowd marched to the palace and entered its precincts, shouting for war.

DEBONNAIR ATTITUDE OF POWERS.

Several speakers addressed the crowd, denouncing the powers for the support they were giving to the Turks against the Christians, and calling upon their hearers to shed their last drop of blood in upholding the honor and rights of Greece.

Ultimately the duke of Sparta, the crown prince, who was attired in a general's uniform, appeared and briefly thanked the assemblage in the king's name for the loyal support they had given him. He then begged them to withdraw and to maintain the calm attitude that befitted the dignity of the nation in the present juncture.

Loud cheers were given for the king and crown prince and the crowds then proceeded to the ministry of finance, where a deputation was received by Premier Deljanis.

He declared that the government would do its duty without exceeding what was right and just.

SITUATION AT SELINO.

Great Trouble About Getting a Greek Vice Consul to the Scene of the Trouble.

Canea, March 5.—The situation at Selino and in the vicinity of that town is very vague. It is declared that Kandamos is still holding out, despite the previous reports that the town had surrendered to the Christians.

For three days a discussion has been going on between the admirals of the foreign warships and M. Baraklis, the Greek vice consul, who was recently directed by King George to go to Selino to intervene with the insurgents in behalf of the beleaguered Mohammedans at Kandamos. The vice consul insisted on going to Selino on the Greek warship Hydra, but the admirals, apparently thinking that if he went in a Greek vessel, Greece would get too much credit for the rescue of the Moslems, declined to permit him to go on the Hydra.

They offered to place a Russian torpedo boat destroyer at his service for the purpose specified, but M. Baraklis very pointedly refused to go. It is now variously stated that M. Baraklis has gone on his mission of mercy, and that he has not gone. The importance of the matter lies in the desperate situation of the beleaguered Moslems at Kandamos. They may fall victims to the incensed insurgents while the diplomatic quibblings proceed, a fact which seems to be of no importance to the foreign admirals.

Public feeling here is strong against the attitude of the admirals, which may lead to the loss of many lives.

FIGHTING ALL OVER CRETE.

Russian Warship Completes a Cruise Around the Island and Reports Hostilities Everywhere.

Canea, March 5.—A Russian warship arrived here today from a cruise around the island made for the purpose of observation. Her commander reports that fighting is going on in the vicinity of all the coast towns.

COL. SMOLENTZ'S RESIGNATION

He Hands It In Because, He Says, His Advice About Re-enforcements Was Not Taken.

Athens, March 5.—It is announced that the advice of Colonel Smolentz, minister of war, to send re-enforcements of Greek troops to Crete, which has been alleged was refused by M. Deljanis, prime minister, was never held before the cabinet.

It is believed that Colonel Smolentz, whose resignation has been announced, offered to resign as long ago as February 20th. The resignation of the war minister will have no influence upon the ultimate decision of the government to pursue its present policy.

In an interview today Colonel Smolentz asserted that the strength and number of the Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier were about equal. He had resigned, he said, because his advice to send further

re-enforcements to Crete had not prevailed, and for no other reason.

TRIBUTE TO KING GEORGE.

Indignation on the Part of the Conservatives Over the Paper Signed by the Liberals.

London, March 5.—Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Thomas Reid, Mr. Henry Labouchere, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Right Hon. A. J. Mundell and nearly one hundred other liberal members of the house of commons have subscribed their names to a letter to the king of Greece, paying him a tribute for his services to Crete, and expressing hope for the future safety and welfare of himself and the island.

The Standard will say tomorrow that the letter has excited indignation among the supporters of the government.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that the police have reported that 10,000 Greek residents of the city are preparing to make trouble.

OUTRAGES UPON CHRISTIANS

Wedding Party Set Upon by Arnauts and Turks and Three Persons Are Killed.

Vienna, March 5.—Reports have been received here of outrages upon Christians in Old Serbia by Arnauts and Turks. A wedding procession was set upon near Tetovo and twenty-one of the party killed or wounded, and an attack was made upon a priest and two peasants near the town of Prilip, all three of whom were killed.

THE PORTE'S REPLY.

It Will Soon Be Delivered and Its Tenor Is Supposed To Be Aquelescent.

London, March 5.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Constantinople stating that the porte's reply to the identical note of the powers was drafted Wednesday and will probably be delivered soon.

The tenor of the reply is aquelescent. The dispatch adds that the powers have agreed upon the terms of their communication respecting the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, and that this communication will be handed to the porte on Monday, immediately after the Balmir festival, during which the public offices are closed.

DISGRACE OF THE POWERS.

Gladstone Has No Mild Opinion About the Interference of Powers in Crete.

London, March 5.—In reply to a letter from the editors of The Chronicle, Mr. Gladstone writes from the south of France that to expel the Greek troops from Crete and keep a police, the butchers of Armenia, would further deepen the disgrace of the powers.

MOHAMMEDANS KILLED.

It Is Reported That Many Have Been Slain in Sitia—Investigation Will Be Made.

Canea, March 5.—It is reported that a great number of Mohammedans have been killed in the village near Sitia. The boys here request an impartial inquiry sent to ascertain whether there is any truth in the report.

Sitia is the city in which a Moslem report stated that over 2,000 Mohammedans had been massacred by Christians, but upon investigation it was learned that the story was false.

SHIPS FOR THE LEVANT.

Mediterranean Fleet of France To Be Prepared for Service Under Admiral Humann.

Paris, March 5.—It is reported that the government is making preparations to order the mobilization of the Mediterranean squadron, which will be sent to the Levant under command of Admiral Humann.

CALMER AT CANEA.

Greater Security Prevails There Than There Has for Some Time Past.

Canea, March 5.—The city presents a calmer appearance today than it has for a long time, and a more secure feeling prevails.

A large number of Moslems were abroad today, and contrary to their custom of late, they were not armed. So general is the feeling that the worst of the crisis is passed that several shopkeepers have opened their places, and there was a slight revival of business.

THOUSANDS OF DEATHS.

The Bubonic Plague Has Left an Awful Record of Fatalities in Its Trail.

Bombay, March 5.—The reports of the health authorities show that since the beginning of the bubonic plague in the city to the present time there have been 5,832 cases and 6,970 deaths from the disease.

MALLETTO MENACED.

The King of Samos Having a Hard Time at Apia To Reign Just Now.

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Auckland, N. Z., says that advice from Samoa under the date of February 23d reported King Malletto was being menaced at Apia by a strong force of natives, led by King Tamasese, who was taking advantage of the absence of foreign warships to attack the capital.

Fighting was imminent and the foreign consuls could do nothing to avert disorder without the presence of warships.

SHIP FOUNDERED.

London, March 5.—A steamer supposed to be the Stracusa, a German vessel which was last reported as having sailed from Hamburg, has foundered off New Quin, Cornwall.

Her masts show above the water. Nothing has been heard of her crew and it is supposed that they have been lost.

The Ketch Engineers has foundered off Peaton, Cornwall, and all her crew drowned.

# INGALLS ON CLEVELAND

A Seathing Review of the Late Administration by the Prickly Kansas Porcupine.

INCREDIBLE AS A COMIC OPERA

He Has Given No Promises That He Has Not Broken, and No Pledges That He Has Not Betrayed.

COMPARES HIM WITH WALPOLE

And Adds: "History Will Record Its Incredible That Such an Impostor Could So Long Escape Detection—He Is the Central Figure of One Epoch to Which No Lover of His Country Will Ever Revert Without the Flash of Indignant Shame."

New York, March 5.—It has remained for ex-Senator John J. Ingalls to write the tersest and most talked-about obituary notice of the defunct Cleveland administration. He has in The New York Journal the following letter:

"Washington, March 3.—The last day of Grover Cleveland! Had the American people no other cause for universal joy, this alone would suffice. He went into power with much opposition. He goes out with none. The nation shares the belief with which he professes to anticipate liberation from the cares and burdens of state. If he has a hearty, cordial, sincere friend, advocate and champion in either house of congress, such a one lurks privily in ambush and makes no announcement."

"Intrusted with plenary power by the people in 1893, the failure of his administration in every department stands confessed. His policy at home has been destructive, and abroad humiliating and ignominious. The degraded coalition by which he was elected made no promises that he had not violated, and gave no pledges that he has not betrayed. His tariff reform has afforded neither revenue for the treasury, protection for capital, nor wages for labor. His financial measures have restored neither confidence nor prosperity. Upon the pretext of replenishing the gold reserve, the national debt has been increased and bonds sold to favored syndicates to meet deficiencies in the ordinary expenses of the government. His diplomacy has been apologetic and vacillating to the verge of dishonor, saved only from infamy by its grotesque and diverting imbecility."

"The Hawaiian episode would be incredible in the prospectus of a comic opera. There has been no day in the past four years that has not witnessed some new triumph in Clevelandism—some bank closed; some railroad in the hands of a receiver; some merchant broken; some furnace extinguished; some maimed and disabled veteran stigmatized and branded with dishonor, driven to the asylum or the grave. Boasting of his robust and incorruptible integrity, he retires with a vast fortune accumulated during the most disastrous period of his country's history, in which millions have been reduced from affluence to want, and from poverty to beggary."

"History will record its incredulity that such an impostor could so long escape detection. He is the central figure of one epoch to which no lover of his country will ever revert without the blush of indignant shame at the destruction of its resources and the degradation of its dignity and honor; a period that has no parallel except in the time of Walpole, described by Macaulay as 'the era of dwarfish talents and gigantic vices; the paradise of cold hearts and narrow minds; the golden age of the coward, the bigot and the slave.' He bequeaths to his successor falling revenues, disordered finances, prostrated industries and social discontent, which has already obliterated political frontiers and will compel the readjustment of parties to meet the conditions of the revolution upon which we have entered."

"With a belligerent and muttonous senate, becoming constantly more jealous of its prerogative, the new chief magistrate will be compelled to tread the paths of his feet with circumspection. He must take heed how he stand lest he fall. The people are fatigued with adversity. They are tired of hard times. They anticipate some miraculous and supernatural return of prosperity. Popular fancy depicts McKinley standing like Moses at Horeb, to whom Hamilton was likened by Webster in his magnificent apostrophe: 'He smote the rock of the national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth; he touched the dead corpse of the public credit and it sprang upon its feet.'"

"But the menacing manifesto of the silver republicans dispels the hope of a safe administration majority in that body and makes the fate of the tariff bill, which has been already prepared, extremely precarious."

"Meanwhile, with the warehouses rapidly filling with the importations of all commodities whose price would be increased by the new bill, the prospect of increased revenues from customs duties is not very encouraging. It is perhaps too much to expect that the president will abandon the system with which his name and fame are so inseparably associated and to the promotion of which he stands pledged, but to the disinterested observer it looks as if an additional tax on beer, whisky, tobacco and some of the other necessities of life would be the safest and easiest expedient for meeting the emergency."

"Incidentally the attitude of the senate emphasizes the demand that the constitution should be so amended as to provide for the election of senators by vote of the president and senate. But the great scandal and reproaches of our politics have not come from the immediate suffrages of constituencies, but rather from the culpable intrigues of unscrupulous leaders and the venality of corrupt legislators."

"Experience proves that the wildest excesses of popular liberty are preferable to the dangers of its denial, however placid and splendid and gilded the substitute may be."

JOHN J. INGALLS.

# NO REFORMS FOR CUBA

The Queen Regent Issues Her Decree, Saying the Time Has Not Yet Come for Them.

NEWS RECEIVED IN HAVANA

Causes a Great Sensation and the Article of the Liberals Is a Surprise.

INTERFERENCE OF THIS COUNTRY

Senor Sagasta Thinks It Would Be a Mistake To Grant Reforms Now, Because It Might Look Like a Concession to the United States.

New York, March 5.—A dispatch to The Sun from Havana says:

After all the talk about reforms for the island of Cuba and the publication of the decree signed by the queen regent of Spain, news came yesterday that there will be no reforms of any description for the present. Cable dispatch from Madrid published here contains an extract of an article in La Epoca, of Madrid, in which it is said that after careful deliberation and consultation with the authorities in Cuba the government has decided that the time is not yet ripe to institute any kind of reforms in the administration of the island.



## FULL PLAN OUTLINED

Commissioner Brown Talks About Police Protection for the County.

### HOW THE COUNTY CAN ACT

It Can Legally Appropriate Money for the Inspection of Roads and Bridges.

### THE CITY CAN PAY THE POLICE

The Two Appropriations Will Pay for All the Patrolmen Needed—The Plan Is Generally Indorsed—Many City Tax Payers Own Suburban Homes and They Are Clamoring for Police Protection.

A county police system, as outlined in the plans published in yesterday's Evening Constitution, will, in all probability, be soon agreed upon and the people living outside the city limits have that protection to which they believe they are entitled.

Mr. Walter R. Brown, of the county board, made a statement to a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning in which he said:

"A good plan for giving the county police protection will soon be decided upon. It was partly outlined in your paper yesterday. The decision of the supreme court, while it says that the county has not the right to pay for police, it does not say it is not empowered to expend the county's funds for inspectors of roads and bridges. And right here will be the foundation for the new plan which will doubtless be adopted. As stated in your paper, we will endeavor to have the entire county incorporated for police protection just as it now is about in spots. When this is done the city and county will join hands in giving all the protection to the residents of the county, who need their lives and property looked after just as well as the residents of Atlanta. The county in making an appropriation can do so for the payment of inspectors of roads and bridges, and the city can give its share for the police protection. The officers appointed to patrol the county can then act both as policemen and inspectors. In my opinion the whole matter can be easily arranged."

### MEETS WITH INDORSEMENT

The decision of the supreme court has only served to arouse the county residents to renewed efforts to get the police patrol service which they once had, and which proved so important to their interests. The plan suggested by County Commissioner Brown is meeting with a general indorsement.

It is urged that there are now a number of Atlanta's largest taxpayers who own suburban homes and that others will make improvements of country sites if they are guaranteed the police protection which has been discontinued under a legal technicality. The improvement of property in the county means more taxes and better roads, something which is bound to be beneficial to the city itself.

Among those who own homes in the county and outside the city limits are Chief Justice Simmons and Associate Justice Lumpkin. There are also such well-known citizens and large taxpayers as Judge George Hillyer, Joseph Thompson, G. B. Adair, F. M. Potts, W. C. Sanders, W. C. Sanders, W. L. Calhoun, E. H. Thornton, Dr. J. F. Alexander, Dr. R. B. Ridley, Dr. Moseley, A. P. Morgan, Mayor Collier and many others.

At the next meeting of the county commissioners the matter will probably come up for consideration and some definite action be taken.

### CABINET MEETING IN ATHENS

The Course of the Greek Army To Pursue in Macedonia Is Laid Down.

Athens, March 5.—The cabinet council, which met last evening after Premier Delany's interview with King George, sat until 1 o'clock this morning. It is reported that as a result of the deliberations of the ministers several important decisions were reached.

According to the report the cabinet determined upon the course of action of the Greek fleet on the coast of Macedonia, with a view to aiding the mobilization of the Macedonian forces, the guarding of Macedonian towns devolving upon the gendarmes and the depot battalions.

It is estimated that Greece will soon have 100,000 men under arms, including the reserves.

The Greek iron clads *Spezia* and *Tsara* have sailed from Piræus under sealed orders.

### COAL FOR THE SHIPS.

Port Royal Product Has Been Tested and Found To Be Satisfactory.

Augusta, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

During the presence of the Atlantic squadron at Charleston, the government contracted for 5,000 tons of coal at Port Royal for the use of any of the ships that might exhaust their supplies during the naval evolutions attending upon the blockade of Charleston harbor, but only a few hundred tons of it were taken by the Maine, the other large ships not having necessity for coaling. There has been an effort to establish an important coaling station at Port Royal, but the quality of the coal available there has been a drawback.

The ships require coal of high steaming capacity, and the Pocahontas coal is most highly esteemed. Two recent tests made by the Newark with the Jellico coal at Port Royal have proven thoroughly satisfactory, and this gives rise to new hope for Port Royal as a coaling station.

During the season 15,000 head of cattle are boiled down into extract of beef every week at Pray Station, South America.

## BIG ROW ON WITH NEGROES

The Arrest of Bob Steele Reveals the Troubles of Atlanta's Colored Masons.

### STEELE'S UNIQUE DECLARATION

He Says the "Low" Negroes Know Nothing of the Principles of Masonry.

### HAVE NO BUSINESS WITH IT

Steele Says the Better Class of Negroes Quit the Lodge When the Other Class Got Control—Negro Masonry and a Hog's Side Pocket. Steele Explains the Case.

As told exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday afternoon Bob Steele, the well known barber, was arrested by a bailiff from Bloodworth's court on a warrant sworn out by Richard Treadwell, a colored brother in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, who stated that Steele had embezzled \$400.80 from the lodge.

Steele was taken before Justice Bloodworth and put under a \$500 bond, and his trial set for Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. When seen about the matter this morning Steele said: "I do not deny that I am short the amount, but there was no disposition on my part to take any money that did not belong to me."

"I have been treasurer of the lodge for about nine years, and have handled a large amount of money. When my successor in office was elected, last December, I checked up my accounts and found that I was short \$400.80. I immediately went before the lodge and reported the matter to them, saying that I was sorry about the matter, and would pay them back the entire amount. It was handed down to them to go on, and before they could appreciate it. A low crowd has obtained the upper hand in it, and for this reason the better class of negroes in the city refuse to have anything to do with secret organizations. It would have been better for me if I had severed my connections with all negro secret organizations ten years ago."

### HANDLED DOWN TOO SOON

"The proposition was made in earnest and I supposed that it would be accepted, but this bull-headed negro, Treadwell, and his people of the city, kept the others from accepting my proposition and the warrant was sworn out. Those negroes have no idea of the first principles of Masonry. It was handed down to them too soon, and before they could appreciate it. A low crowd has obtained the upper hand in it, and for this reason the better class of negroes in the city refuse to have anything to do with secret organizations. It would have been better for me if I had severed my connections with all negro secret organizations ten years ago."

"Negroes have no more business with Masonry than a hog has with a side pocket. I have handled all of the money which has been paid into Big Bethel church treasury, and have never been short there. It is merely a plot against me, as is shown by the refusal of my proposition."

## WORK OF THE GRAND JURY

ONE INVESTIGATION THIS MORNING BUT NO INDICTMENTS

Off on a Junketing Tour—The County Jail, Convict Camps, Roads and Bridges To Be Investigated.

About the Jail.

The grand jury did not indict anybody this morning. One of the witnesses who appeared before the jury was Mr. W. J. Mallard. His summons read: "To testify in the case of the state against John Smith," but it was understood he was to testify in the perjury case of Frank Crapp, against whom Mallard swore out a warrant several days ago on the ground that Crapp had sworn falsely in a petition for a receiver for Mallard's insurance company, the Mechanics' Mutual. There was no indictment this morning, however, but the case is not yet disposed of.

### ON A JUNKETING TOUR.

The grand jury started out on its semi-annual junketing tour, and will spend several days inspecting the jail, the convict camps and the public roads and bridges. This will defer any further action in criminal matters until some time next week.

In a body the jury visited the jail this morning, with Foreman Frank P. Rice marching at the head of the column. With one notable exception the grand jurors of Fulton county have every six months for the past fifteen years roamed the county jail unmercifully and wound up with the statement that it was being conducted as well as it could be under the circumstances. The following will be the report which this grand jury will probably make on the jail this time:

### A ROAST FOR THE JAIL.

"We believe the Fulton county jail is a blot on the body politic and is a disgrace to any civilized community. We urge the rapid completion of the new jail, for the present county prison is not fit for the incarceration of any human being. But we believe the authorities are keeping it in as good a condition as possible."

### A LIFE TIME OF SENTENCES.

Two or three days ago the grand jury indicted John Terrell on two charges of assault with intent to murder and one for burglary. Terrell is the negro who, about a month ago, burglarized a boarding house on Ivy street and then attempted to shoot the landlady, Miss Wilkinson, and Police Officer Ivey. His sentences will aggregate more than an ordinary lifetime, and it all grew out of his unlawful desire to become the owner of a ham.

### TRIED TO BURN THE HOUSE.

Cordale, Ga., March 5.

An incendiary attempt was made to burn a dwelling house owned by W. C. Willford, of this city, at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

Turpentine was used on the walls. The flames were extinguished by the fire department.

## A WARRANT FOR ARCHIE

Formwalt Street School Lad Who Cut Sol Williams Held for Assault to Murder.

### STABBED SOL WITH A KNIFE

Sol Wore a Collar, and Archie Gave Him About "Dogs Wearing Collars," the Fight Resulting.

### EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE CASE

Boys Will Not Be Allowed To Return to School Until the Affair Is Investigated—Williams Boy Is Badly Hurt but Will Recover.

The cutting affray between Archie Cooper and Sol Williams, which had its origin in the Formwalt street school last Monday, as told of exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday, has developed some new turns.

Mr. A. N. Williams, father of the wounded boy, who resides at 436 Windsor street,



ARCHIE COOPER, The Boy Who Stabbed Sol Williams, of the Formwalt Street School.

has sworn out a warrant, charging Archie Cooper with assault with intent to murder.

The trial will come up next Tuesday.

Mrs. Gregory, principal of the Formwalt street school, was seen by an Evening Constitution reporter this morning, and at first refused to give any information about the affair.

However, she said that she thought enough had been written about the matter and was so reluctant about imparting any information that she would not give the address of young Cooper, who, she said, would trump up some sort of a story, as he was a boy who had been kept in school on suspension for a great while.

"I know more about the matter than any one," she continued, "but will give out nothing for publication." Archie Cooper is a son of Mr. G. W. Cooper, a well-known and prosperous carpenter, living at 222 Cooper street. Archie is a bright looking little lad of thirteen years, rather small for his age. He said that the affair originated on the play grounds of the school at recess, at which time Sol Williams was teased by himself and others about a collar that he wore.

### DOGS WEAR COLLARS.

"Dogs wear collars," he said to young Williams, and turned to the teacher to corroborate his speech. Every one thought the matter ended as a joke, but after school on their return home both Williams and his brother, according to the statement of the Coopers, made an attack upon Archie Cooper, knocking him down. Archie drew his knife and inflicted a wound just above the hip in the back, which had to be stitched up by a physician.

Mrs. Cooper, the mother of the boy who did the cutting, said that the Williams were after money and that Mr. Cooper had offered to compromise the matter by offering an amount named by their lawyer, Mr. Hamilton Douglas.

The Coopers seem very much grieved over the matter and say that they hope it will be a lesson for good for both the young lads.

### MAJOR BLATON WILL TAKE THE MATTER UP

Major Blaton will take the matter up and make a thorough investigation. Until that is done the two boys will not be allowed to return to school.

### IS CRAZY ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

Particular Allment of a Negro in the County Jail—Henry Thornton's Unsound Mind.

There is confined in the Fulton county jail a negro lunatic who is crazed on the subject of newspapers. He was taken before the ordinary a few days ago and a writ issued sending him to the state insane asylum.

While on trial he cried out: "If you will only give me a copy of The Constitution I will be all right. I used to read The Constitution, and my mind was clear and I was happy, gentlemen, happy. But I went to reading that goldbug sheet and I just got so befuddled that I don't know what I am doing."

Suddenly leaping from his chair he cried out in a loud voice: "I've got more sense than all these newspaper dudes around this city. Everybody you see, gentlemen, are a racing with the devil, and he's a giving them all a mighty close shave."

This negro, whose name is Henry Thornton, is well known throughout Atlanta. He was at one time a close reader of all the papers he could get his hands on, and it is thought that so much reading crazed him.

### NEW DEPUTY MARSHAL.

Fred Dismukes Appointed To Succeed Mr. Crow.

Special to The Evening Constitution. Mr. Fred Dismukes has been appointed United States deputy marshal at this point. He succeeds Mr. Crow, who resigned recently. Mr. Crow worked this district well, making a very efficient officer.

## THE DECISION MEANS MUCH

Outcome of the Litigation Over the Georgia Lease Is Watched With Interest.

### L. & N. MAKES A STRONG PLAY

Control of the Atlanta and West Point Is the Object in View.

### WOULD CHANGE CONNECTIONS

Giving the Louisville and Nashville a Through Line from Cincinnati to Charleston and from New Orleans to the Same Point—Southern Would Be Ousted and New Route Opened.

There is a big story behind the fight of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to retain absolute control of the Georgia railroad, and of the Central railroad to establish its claim to a half interest in the lease of the road.

The determination of this fight carries with it the future control of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and at the same time will either work for or against a through line which the Louisville and Nashville wishes to establish over its own tracks to Charleston harbor.

If the Louisville and Nashville can retain a title to an absolute lease of the Georgia railroad without the Central railroad being in the deal, it has plans on foot by which it will secure control of the Georgia and South Carolina railroad and then become the sole owner and lessee of tracks through to this great south Atlantic port.

The scheme which lies behind this fight is an important one and will work greatly to the advantage of Atlanta by reason of the fact that it will establish a through line by one system through Atlanta to the coast, which will prove one of the most valuable lines in the south and a healthy feeder to the markets of this city. Through trains will be placed in operation between Atlanta and Charleston and a new and fast line opened via this city from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville to the south Atlantic coast.

### PARTS IN THE DEAL.

Another point which will not pass unnoticed is the part which the Atlanta and West Point railroad will play in the deal. The Georgia railroad is supposed to own three-eighths of the stock in the Atlanta and West Point, the remaining portion being divided between the Central, the Louisville and Nashville and private individuals.

If the Louisville and Nashville can establish an absolute right to the lease of the Georgia it will give it a controlling interest in the stock of the Atlanta and West Point. When this controlling interest is secured it will assume absolute control of the operation of the Atlanta and West Point, which means a through line over its own tracks from New Orleans to Atlanta, and this is not the half. When the through line from New Orleans to Atlanta is established it will become an open competitor to the Southern, and instead of receiving and delivering vestibule trains at Montgomery they will be carried on toward the east as far as Augusta or Charleston, over its own tracks, and the Southern will have to resort to the old route via Birmingham and the Alabama Great Southern.

The decision which the litigation will bring about is being watched by railroad financiers all over the country. It is a strong play which the Louisville and Nashville is making, and if it ends successfully it means a complete revolution of the railroad connections in this section of the country.

### DEKALB COURT PUT OUT.

COURT DECISIONS PUT COURTS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

The Failure of the Law Creating the Court To Provide for Its Location Within an Incorporated City Was the Reason Advanced.

The city court of DeKalb county will not be recognized as on a par with the city court of Atlanta by the supreme court.

That was decided this morning in the case of Clay against Houk. It appears that Dr. Houk had brought suit against Clay for the recovery of a bill for professional services and was given a verdict. Clay resisted the verdict and appealed to the supreme court on a writ of error.

Without going into the merits of the suit the supreme court in a decision handed down this morning took the ground that no writ of error applies directly to the supreme court from the city court of DeKalb county because that court was created by an act of the legislature passed in 1853, which act made no provision for locating the court within the corporate limits of a city.

The law provides that the jurisdiction of the supreme court in writs of error shall apply only to the superior courts, the city courts of Atlanta and Savannah and of any other like courts as may hereafter be established.

This provision is construed to mean only incorporated cities, and as the law failed to provide that the DeKalb city court should be so located, no writ of error may be taken direct from that court to the supreme court, but must be taken by appeal to the superior court and thence, if the litigants so desire, by appeal to the supreme court.

This decision places the DeKalb city court on a par with the county courts in such counties as have no large cities located within their limits.

### THAT VEAL TRIAL TUESDAY.

The Veal trial will be held on Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock and not Wednesday, as heretofore stated. Both sides feel confident, and it is said that over a hundred witnesses will be questioned.

## NEW HEALER IS IN TOWN

Whiskers Says He Is in Touch With the Lord.

### CAN DO WONDERS FOR THE SICK

He Says He Can Make the Stars and Sun Disappear and Force the Moon To Dance a Jig.

### WILL DRIVE OUT UNDERTAKERS

J. W. Miller, a German, Says He Possesses the Gift of Divine Power and That He Can Make the Blind See—A Case Is Cited To Prove His Assertions—Healed a Horse-Kicked Negro.

A "divine healer" has struck the town. He came into the city a few days ago and has since been going broadcast through the city curing the sick, healing the wounded, making the blind see and the deaf hear. He claims that he is a regularly constituted and duly ordained divine healer and has not a scintilla of the fake about him.

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The negro leaned up against the fence and the man made many and various gyrations of his hands and body. In a few moments he told the bewildered dandy to rise and walk, that he had been cured. Johnson did so, the cure was complete, and he is now singing the praises of the divine healer.

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Strange to say this marvelous divine healer has completely ignored the wealthier and more responsible people of the city, but he gives as his reason for this that he is not well enough dressed and as soon as he obtains a little money he will give them the benefit of his divine power. When asked if he received pay for the healing which he does he replied that he took presents but not pay.

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Mr. Marbury was appointed in September, 1894, but the nomination was held up in the senate, owing, it is said, to the opposition of Senator Gorman. The president again sent Mr. Marbury's name to the senate of the fifty-fourth congress, but it, too, adjourned today without acting upon it.

It is thought that President McKinley will allow Mr. Marbury to fill out the term of his original appointment of four years.

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Berry Wright and Frank Drakeford Put Through the Rub.

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He Came for the Prisoner and Finds That He Has Flown to Paris Unknown.

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Where is J. H. Mountain? This is what Sheriff C. W. McCravy, of Laurens county, South Carolina, would like to know. The much-wanted man is, however, free, and no one knows where he is. He left Atlanta yesterday afternoon on the quiet and will try to keep out of reach of the South Carolina officer, who wants to carry him back to that state to answer on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

The writ of habeas corpus, which was served upon Deputy Sheriff C. W. McCravy, who had the prisoner in charge, was made returnable before Judge Newman this morning, but when the time came for hearing the case the prisoner was not in court. Instead of this Attorney Westmoreland read an affidavit stating that the deputy sheriff was sick and delirious when the paper was served on him at the depot Wednesday night, and being in this condition he thought that the officer from the United States court, Deputy Marshal St. C. Duple, would take charge of him and hold him until the case was disposed of. The deputy marshal did not see it that way. All he had to do was to serve the papers and there his duty ended.

When the deputy sheriff returned to South Carolina yesterday morning he told his brother, the sheriff, of what had happened, and he immediately started for Atlanta to regain the custody of the prisoner. He arrived here this morning and was surprised to hear that Mountain was not in the custody of the law, he had been abandoned by his brother, and had left the city.

### CASE CALLED THIS MORNING.

When the case was called Judge Newman promptly dismissed the writ, and would have remanded the prisoner to the custody of the South Carolina officer had he been in the custody of the United States, but by a peculiar turn of circumstances, he was not in custody, and consequently could not be delivered.

Attorney Westmoreland insisted that the United States should return the prisoner, but his pleadings were in vain from the fact that the United States officer had never obtained custody of the prisoner. During the hearing of the case some spicy remarks were indulged in, and amusing disclosures made.

### LEFT ON A STREET CAR.

It was supposed during the trial that Mountain left Atlanta yesterday at 12:30 o'clock on the Chattahoochee car line and then bought a ticket for Austell.

An affidavit made by E. B. Stanley was introduced showing that the prisoner had been advised by his attorney to leave the city, but to remain in the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. A. R. Bryan, his attorney, denied that he had advised his prisoner in this way, but simply told him that he was not under arrest.

At any rate, the prisoner is free and will remain so until he can be located and placed under arrest again.

Sheriff McCravy is very much chagrined to think that the prisoner should have been allowed to escape so easily after having once been under arrest, and he will make every effort to get the man back into his custody and carry him to South Carolina to face his accusers.

He believes that Mountain is in Georgia, and he applied to Governor Atkinson today for requisition papers for him. The request was forwarded from the governor of South Carolina last night.

### AGAINST LEASE SYSTEM.

Amalgamated Building and Trades Council Elect Officers—Are Against a Contract System.

On Wednesday night the Amalgamated Building and Trades Council held a regular meeting and elected new officers for the incoming term.

This organization has adopted a vigorous policy and will do all in their power to have the convict lease system abolished. They are against the present manner of letting contracts and hope to make a reform.

The new officers elected were: Financial secretary, W. H. Goodey; recording secretary, J. L. Poindexter; treasurer, W. P. Christopher; sergeant at arms, W. J. Williams.

### AT THE CITY STOCKADE.

At the city stockade at present there are 163 prisoners, mostly women, children and negroes. Mr. Dave Vining, the superintendent, says that he has never had so large a number of this special line of prisoners before.

The women are put in the quarries to crack rock, and the children and one-armed men haul the rock for them.

Last year there occurred a peculiar coincidence at the stockade. There were six prisoners, and between them they had four eyes, three legs and four arms. The blind men, driving the men with one arm poured it into the tubs and the man with no legs bossed the whole crew.



## FULL PLAN OUTLINED

Commissioner Brown Talks About Police Protection for the County.

### HOW THE COUNTY CAN ACT

It Can Legally Appropriate Money for the Inspection of Roads and Bridges.

### THE CITY CAN PAY THE POLICE

The Two Appropriations Will Pay for All the Patrolmen Needed—The Plan is Generally Indorsed—Many City Tax Payers Own Suburban Homes and They Are Clamoring for Police Protection.

A county police system, as outlined in the plans published in yesterday's Evening Constitution will, in all probability, be soon agreed upon and the people living outside the city limits have that protection to which they believe they are entitled.

Mr. Walter R. Brown, of the county board, made a statement to a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning in which he said:

"A good plan for giving the county police protection will soon be decided upon. It was partly outlined in your paper yesterday. The decision of the supreme court, while it says that the county has not the right to pay for police, it does not say it is not empowered to expend the county's funds for inspection of roads and bridges. And right here will be the foundation for the new plan which will doubtless be adopted. As stated in your paper, we will endeavor to have the entire county incorporated for police protection just as it now is about in spots. When this is done the city and county will join hands in giving all the protection to the residents of the county, who need their lives and property looked after just as we do the residents of Atlanta. The county in making an appropriation can do so for the payment of inspectors of roads and bridges, and the city can give its share for the police protection. The officers appointed to patrol the county can then act both as policemen and inspectors. In my opinion the whole matter can be easily arranged."

**MEETS WITH INDORSEMENT.**

The decision of the supreme court has only served to arouse the county residents to renewed efforts to get the police patrol service which they once had, and which proved so important to their interests. The plan suggested by County Commissioner Brown is meeting with a general indorsement.

It is urged that there are now a number of Atlanta's largest taxpayers who own suburban homes and that others will make improvements of country sites if they are guaranteed the police protection which has been discontinued under a legal technicality. The improvement of property in the county means more taxes and better roads, something which is bound to be beneficial to the city itself.

Among those who own homes in the county and outside the city limits are Chief Justice Simmons and Associate Justice Lumpkin. Then there are such well-known citizens and large taxpayers as Judge George Hillyer, Joseph Thompson, G. B. Adair, F. M. Potts, W. C. Sanders, W. C. Sanders, W. L. Calhoun, E. H. Thornton, Dr. J. F. Alexander, Dr. R. B. Ridley, Dr. Moseley, A. P. Morgan, Mayor Collier and many others.

At the next meeting of the county commissioners the matter will probably come up for consideration and some definite action be taken.

### CABINET MEETING IN ATHENS

The Course of the Greek Army To Pursue in Macedonia Has Laid Down.

Athens, March 5.—The cabinet council, which met last evening after Premier Delianis's interview with King George, sat until 1 o'clock this morning. It is reported that as a result of the deliberations of the ministers several important decisions were reached.

According to the report the cabinet determined upon the course of action of the Greek fleet on the coast of Macedonia, with a view to aiding the mobilization of the Macedonian forces, the guarding of Macedonian towns developing upon the frontiers and the depot formations.

It is estimated that Greece will soon have 100,000 men under arms, including the reserves.

The Greek iron clads *Spesla* and *Tsara* have sailed from Piræus under sealed orders.

### COAL FOR THE SHIPS.

Port Royal Product Has Been Tested and Found To Be Satisfactory.

Augusta, Ga., March 5.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

During the presence of the Atlantic squadron at Charleston the government contracted for 5,000 tons of coal at Port Royal for the use of any of the ships that might exhaust their supplies during the naval evolutions attending upon the blockade of Charleston harbor, but only a few hundred tons of it were taken by the Maine, the other large ships not having necessity for recoaling. There has been an effort to establish an important coaling station at Port Royal, but the quality of the coal available there has been a drawback.

The ships require coal of high steaming capacity, and the Pocahontas coal is most highly esteemed. Two recent tests made by the Newark with the Jellico coal at Port Royal have proven thoroughly satisfactory, and this gives rise to new hope for Port Royal as a coaling station.

During the season 15,000 head of cattle are boiled down into extract of beef every week at Pray Station, South America.

## BIG ROW ON WITH NEGROES

The Arrest of Bob Steele Reveals the Troubles of Atlanta's Colored Masons.

### STEELE'S UNIQUE DECLARATION

He Says the "Low" Negroes Know Nothing of the Principles of Masonry.

### HAVE NO BUSINESS WITH IT

Steele Says the Better Class of Negroes Quit the Lodge When the Other Class Got Control—Negro Masonry and a Hog's Side Pocket. Steele Explains the Case.

As told exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday afternoon Bob Steele, the well known barber, was arrested by a bailiff from Bloodworth's court on a warrant sworn out by Richard Treadwell, a colored brother in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, who stated that Steele had embezzled \$400.00 from the lodge.

Steele was taken before Justice Bloodworth and put under a \$500 bond, and his trial set for Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. When seen about the matter this morning Steele said: "I do not deny that I am short the amount, but there was no disposition on my part to take any money that did not belong to me."

"I have been treasurer of the lodge for about nine years, and have handled a large amount of money. When my successor in office was elected, last December, I checked up my accounts and found that I was short \$400.00. I immediately went before the lodge and reported the matter to them, saying that I was sorry about the matter, and would pay them back the entire amount. I made them the proposition for the payment of \$50 every quarter until I had settled."

**HANDLED DOWN TOO SOON.**

"The proposition was made in earnest and I supposed that it would be accepted, but this bull-headed negro, Treadwell, and his people of the city, kept the others from accepting my proposition and the warrant was sworn out. Those negroes have no idea of the first principles of Masonry. It was handed down to them too soon, and before they could appreciate it. A low crowd has obtained the upper hand in it, and for this reason the better class of negroes in the city refuse to have anything to do with secret organizations. It would have been better for me if I had severed my connections with all negro secret organizations ten years ago."

"Negroes have no more business with Masonry than a hog has with a side pocket. I have handled all of the money which has been paid into Big Bethel church treasury, and have never been short there. It is merely a plot against me, as is shown by the refusal of my proposition."

### WORK OF THE GRAND JURY

ONE INVESTIGATION THIS MORNING BUT NO INDICTMENTS

Off on a Junketing Tour—The County Jail, Convict Camps, Roads and Bridges To Be Investigated.

About the Jail.

The grand jury did not indict anybody this morning.

One of the witnesses who appeared before the jury was Mr. W. J. Mallard. His summons read: "To testify in the case of the state against John Smith," but it was understood he was to testify in the perjury case of Frank Crapp, against whom Mallard swore out a warrant several days ago on the ground that Crapp had sworn falsely in a petition for a receiver for Mallard's insurance company, the Mechanics' Mutual. There was no indictment this morning, however, but the case is not yet disposed of.

### ON A JUNKETING TOUR.

The grand jury started out on its semi-annual junketing tour and will spend several days inspecting the jail, the convict camps and the public roads and bridges. This will defer any further action in criminal matters until some time next week.

In a body the jury visited the jail this morning, with Foreman Frank P. Rice marching at the head of the column.

With one notable exception the grand jury of Fulton county have every six months for the past fifteen years roasted the county jail unmercifully and wound up with the statement that it was being conducted as well as it could be under the circumstances. The following will be the report which this grand jury will probably make on the jail this time:

### A ROAST FOR THE JAIL.

"We believe the Fulton county jail is a blot on the body politic and is a disgrace to any civilized community. We urge the rapid completion of the new jail, for the present county prison is not fit for the incarceration of any human being. But we believe the authorities are keeping it in as good a condition as possible."

### A LIFE TIME OF SENTENCES.

Two or three days ago the grand jury indicted John Terrell on two charges of assault with intent to murder and one for burglary. Terrell is the negro who, about a month ago, burglarized a boarding house on Ivy street and then attempted to shoot the landlady, Miss Wilkinson, and Police Officer Ivey. His sentences will aggregate more than an ordinary lifetime, and it all grew out of his unlawful desire to become the owner of a ham.

### TRIED TO BURN THE HOUSE.

Cordelo, Ga., March 5.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

An incendiary attempt was made to burn a dwelling house owned by W. C. Willford, of this city, at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

Turpentine was used on the walls.

The flames were extinguished by the fire department.

## A WARRANT FOR ARCHIE

Formwalt Street School Lad Who Cut Sol Williams Held for Assault To Murder.

### STABBED SOL WITH A KNIFE

Sol Wore a Collar, and Archie Gave Him About "Dogs Wearing Collars," the Fight Resulting.

### EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE CASE

Boys Will Not Be Allowed To Return To School Until the Affair is Investigated—Williams Boy Is Badly Hurt but Will Recover.

The cutting affray between Archie Cooper and Sol Williams, which had its origin in the Formwalt street school last Monday, as told of exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday, has developed some new turns.

Mr. A. N. Williams, father of the wounded boy, who resides at 436 Windsor street,



ARCHIE COOPER, The Boy Who Stabbed Sol Williams, of the Formwalt Street School.

has sworn out a warrant, charging Archie Cooper with assault with intent to murder.

The trial will come up next Tuesday.

Mrs. Gregory, principal of the Formwalt street school, was seen by an Evening Constitution reporter this morning, and at first refused to give any information about the affair.

However, she said that she thought enough had been written about the matter and was so reluctant about imparting any information that she would not give the address of young Cooper, who, she said, would tramp up some sort of a story, as he was a boy who had been kept in school on suspension for a great while.

"I know more about the matter than any one," she continued, "but will give out nothing for publication."

Archie Cooper is a son of Mr. G. W. Cooper, a well-known and prosperous carpenter, living at 232 Cooper street. Archie is a bright looking little lad of thirteen years, rather small for his age. He said that the affair originated on the play grounds of the school at recess, at which time Sol Williams was teased by himself and others about a collar that he wore.

### DOGS WEAR COLLARS.

"Dogs wear collars," he said to young Williams, and turned to the teacher to corroborate his speech. Every one thought the cutting, said that the Williams drew his knife and inflicted a wound just above the hip in the back, which had to be stitched up by a physician.

Mrs. Cooper, the mother of the boy who did the cutting, said that the Williams were after money and that Mr. Cooper had offered to compromise the matter by offering an amount named by their lawyer, Mr. Hamilton Douglas.

The Coopers seem very much grieved over the matter and say that they hope it will be a lesson for good for both the young lads.

Major Slaton will take the matter up and make a thorough investigation. Until that is done the two boys will not be allowed to return to school.

### IS CRAZY ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

Peculiar Ailment of a Negro in the County Jail—Henry Thornton's Unsound Mind.

There is confined in the Fulton county jail a negro lunatic who is crazed on the subject of newspapers. He was taken before the ordinary a few days ago and a writ issued sending him to the state insane asylum.

While on trial he cried out: "If you will only give me a copy of The Constitution I will be all right. I used to read The Constitution, and my mind was clear and I was happy, gentlemen, happy. But I went to reading that goldbug sheet and I just got so befuddled that I don't know what I am doing."

Suddenly leaping from his chair he cried out in a loud voice:

"I've got more sense than all these newspaper dudes around this city. Everybody you see, gentlemen, are a racing with the devil, and he's giving them all a mighty close shave."

This negro, whose name is Henry Thornton, is well known throughout Atlanta. He was at one time a close reader of all the papers he could get his hands on, and it is thought that so much reading crazed him.

### NEW DEPUTY MARSHAL.

Fred Dismukes Appointed To Succeed Mr. Crow.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. Fred Dismukes has been appointed United States deputy marshal at this point. He succeeds Mr. Crow, who resigned recently. Mr. Crow worked this district well, making a very efficient officer.

## THE DECISION MEANS MUCH

Outcome of the Litigation Over the Georgia Lease Is Watched With Interest.

### L. & N. MAKES A STRONG PLAY

Control of the Atlanta and West Point Is the Object in View.

### WOULD CHANGE CONNECTIONS

Giving the Louisville and Nashville a Through Line from Cincinnati to Charleston and from New Orleans to the Same Point—Southern Would Be Ousted and New Route Opened.

There is a big story behind the fight of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to retain absolute control of the Georgia railroad, and of the Central railroad to establish its claim to a half interest in the lease of the road.

The determination of this fight carries with it the future control of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and at the same time will either work for or against a through line which the Louisville and Nashville wishes to establish over its own tracks to Charleston harbor.

If the Louisville and Nashville can retain a title to an absolute lease of the Georgia railroad without the Central railroad being in the deal, it has plans on foot by which it will secure control of the Georgia and South Carolina railroad and then become the sole owner and lessee of tracks through to this great south Atlantic port.

The scheme which lies behind this fight is an important one and will work greatly to the advantage of Atlanta by reason of the fact that it will establish a through line by one system through Atlanta to the coast, which will prove one of the most valuable lines in the south and a healthy feeder to the markets of this city. Through trains will be placed in operation between Atlanta and Charleston and a new and fast line opened via this city from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville to the south Atlantic coast.

### PARTS IN THE DEAL.

Another point which will not pass unnoticed is the part which the Atlanta and West Point railroad will play in the deal. The Georgia railroad is supposed to own three-eighths of the stock in the Atlanta and West Point, the remaining portion being divided between the Central, the Louisville and Nashville and private individuals.

If the Louisville and Nashville can establish an absolute right to the lease of the Georgia it will give it a controlling interest in the stock of the Atlanta and West Point. When this controlling interest is secured it will assume absolute control of the operation of the Atlanta and West Point, which means a through line over its own tracks from New Orleans to Atlanta, and this is not the half. When the through line from New Orleans to Atlanta is established it will become an open competitor to the Southern, and instead of receiving and delivering vestibule trains at Montgomery they will be carried on toward the east as far as Augusta or Charleston, over its own tracks, and the Southern will have to resort to the old route via Birmingham and the Alabama Great Southern.

The decision which the litigation will bring about is being watched by railroad financiers all over the country. It is a strong play which the Louisville and Nashville is making, and if it ends successfully it means a complete revolution of the railroad connections in this section of the country.

### DEKALB COURT PUT OUT.

COURT DECISIONS PUT COURTS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

The Failure of the Law Creating the Court To Provide for Its Location Within an Incorporated City Was the Reason Advanced.

The city court of DeKalb county will not be recognized as on a par with the city court of Atlanta by the supreme court.

That was decided this morning in the case of Clay against Houk.

It appears that Dr. Houk had brought suit against Clay for the recovery of a bill for professional services and was given a verdict. Clay resisted the verdict and appealed to the supreme court on a writ of error.

Without going into the merits of the suit the supreme court in a decision handed down this morning took the ground that no writ of error applies directly to the supreme court from the city court of DeKalb county because that court was created by an act of the legislature passed in 1882, which act made no provision for locating the court within the corporate limits of a city.

The law provides that the jurisdiction of the supreme court in writs of error shall apply only to the superior courts, the city courts of Atlanta and Savannah and of such other like courts as may hereafter be established.

This provision is construed to mean only in incorporated cities, and as the law failed to provide that the DeKalb city court should be so located, no writs of error may be taken direct from that court to the supreme court, but must be taken by appeal to the superior court and thence, if the litigant so desire, by appeal to the supreme court.

This decision places the DeKalb city court on a par with the county courts in such counties as have no large cities located within their limits.

### THAT VEAL TRIAL TUESDAY.

The Veal trial will be held on Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock and not Wednesday, as heretofore stated.

Both sides feel confident, and it is said that over a hundred witnesses will be questioned.

## NEW HEALER IS IN TOWN

Individual With a Stubby Growth of Whiskers Says He Is in Touch With the Lord.

### CAN DO WONDERS FOR THE SICK

He Says He Can Make the Stars and Sun Disappear and Force the Moon To Dance a Jig.

### WILL DRIVE OUT UNDERTAKERS

J. W. Miller, a German, Says He Possesses the Gift of Divine Power and That He Can Make the Blind See—A Case Is Cited To Prove His Assertions—Healed a Horse-Kicked Negro.

A "divine healer" has struck the town. He came into the city a few days ago and has since been going broadcast through the city curing the sick, healing the wounded, making the blind see and the deaf hear. He claims that he is a regularly constituted and duly ordained divine healer and has not a scintilla of the fake about him.

His name is J. W. Miller and he is a native of Germany. He claims that the power which is invested in him by the Lord came to his knowledge about four months ago. He was at that time a vender of patent medicines and as soon as he was fully aware of his marvelous power he threw away all of his medicines and in a fit of determination to sever all connection with his past life even threw away his razor. This is the reason he gives for the stubby growth of beard which covers his face.

This morning Henry Johnson, a negro man who works in a stable on Madison street, was kicked by a mule. He thought that his leg had been broken and accordingly tried to make his way home. By a strange and remarkable coincidence he met the divine healer only a few steps from the door of the stable. Miller asked what was the matter and upon ascertaining the cause of the negro's limp said that he might be able to cure him.

The negro leaned up against the fence and the man made many and various gyrations of his hands and body. In a few moments he told the bewildered dandy to rise and walk, that he had been cured. Johnson did so, the cure was complete, and he is now singing the praises of the divine healer.

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Strange to say this marvelous divine healer has completely ignored the wealthier and more responsible people of the city, but he gives as his reason for this that he is not well enough dressed and as soon as he obtains a little money he will give them the benefit of his divine power. When asked if he received pay for the healing which he does he replied that he took presents but not pay.

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Congresses Meet and Adjourn and Mr. Marbury Is Neglected.

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Mr. Marbury was appointed in September, 1884, but the nomination was held up in the senate, owing, it is said, to the opposition of Senator Gorman. The president again sent Mr. Marbury's name to the senate of the fifty-fourth congress, but it, too, adjourned today without acting upon it.

It is thought that President McKinley will allow Mr. Marbury to fill out the term of his original appointment of four years.

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He Came for the Prisoner and Finds That He Has Flown to Paris Unknown.

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This is what Sheriff G. S. McCravy, of Laurens county, South Carolina, would like to know. The much-wanted man is, however, free, and no one knows where he is. He left Atlanta yesterday afternoon on the quiet and will try to keep out of reach of the South Carolina officer, who wants to carry him back to that state to answer on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

The writ of habeas corpus, which was served upon Deputy Sheriff C. W. McCravy, who had the prisoner in charge, was made returnable before Judge Newman this morning, but when the time came for hearing the case the prisoner was not in court. Instead of this Attorney Westmoreland read an affidavit stating that the deputy sheriff was sick and delirious when the paper was served on him at the depot Wednesday night, and being in this condition he thought that the officer from the United States court, Deputy Marshal Sam C. Dunlap, would take charge of him and hold him until the case was disposed of. The deputy marshal did not see it that way. All he had to do was to serve the papers and there his duty ended.

When the deputy sheriff returned to South Carolina yesterday morning he told McCravy the story of what had happened, and he immediately started for Atlanta to regain the custody of the prisoner. He arrived here this morning and was surprised to hear that Mountain was not in the custody of the law, as he had been abandoned by his brother, and had left the city.

### CASE CALLED THIS MORNING.

When the case was called Judge Newman promptly dismissed the writ, and would have remanded the prisoner to the custody of the South Carolina officer had he been in the custody of the United States, but by a peculiar turn of circumstances, he was not in custody, and consequently could not be delivered.

Attorney Westmoreland insisted that the United States should return the prisoner, but his pleadings were in vain from the fact that the United States officer had never obtained custody of the prisoner.

During the hearing of the case some spicy remarks were indulged in, and amusing disclosures made.

Mr. John Young Garlington appeared as a witness for the prosecution and stated that Mountain was the biggest rascal in Georgia, and that there were half a dozen warrants against him in South Carolina, the special one upon which he was arrested being a cigar bill of \$13.65.

### LEFT ON A STREET CAR.

It also developed during the trial that Mountain left Atlanta yesterday at 12:30 o'clock on the Chattahoochee car line and then bought a ticket for Austell.

An affidavit made by E. B. Stanley was introduced showing that Mountain had been advised by his attorney to leave the city, but to remain in the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. A. R. Bryan, his attorney, denied that he had advised his prisoner in this way, but simply told him that he was not under arrest.

At any rate, the prisoner is free and will remain so until he can be located and placed under arrest again.

Sheriff McCravy is very much chagrined to think that the prisoner should have been allowed to escape so easily after having once been under arrest, and he will make every effort to get the man back into his custody and carry him to South Carolina to face his accusers.

He believes that Mountain is in Georgia, and he applied to Governor Atkinson today for requisition papers for him. The request was forwarded from the governor of South Carolina last night.

### AGAINST LEASE SYSTEM.

Amalgamated Building and Trades Council Elect Officers—Are Against a Contract System.

On Wednesday night the Amalgamated Building and Trades Council held a regular meeting and elected new officers for the incoming term.

This organization has adopted a vigorous policy and will do all in their power to have the convict lease system abolished. They are against the present manner of letting contracts and hope to make a reform.

The new officers elected were: Financial secretary, W. H. Goodey; recording secretary, J. L. Poindexter; treasurer, W. P. Christopher; sergeant at arms, W. J. Williams.

### AT THE CITY STOCKADE.





WHAT IT COSTS  
BY THE WEEK.  
Delivered to residences - 10 cents  
BY THE YEAR.  
By Mail, postage prepaid - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them at 7 a.m. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 50 cents per month.

PERSONS  
Leaving the city for a week or longer can have The Evening Constitution forwarded by mail to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holaday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., March 5, 1897.

ARISTOCRATS IN AMERICA.

One of Atlanta's visitors the other day was Mr. A. J. Murat, of Florida, a descendant of that brilliant marshal who was made a king by Napoleon, and whose son afterwards came to this country and married into the Washington family.

We are not surprised to read in The Morning Constitution that Mr. Murat is a most distinguished gentleman. This is true of all genuine aristocrats. In Virginia, a few years ago, there was a quiet country doctor named Fairfax. He was the only lineal descendant of Lord Fairfax and was entitled to a seat in the British upper house.

In England he would have been a central figure among the peers of that country, but he preferred to remain in Virginia and there was nothing in his manner or mode of life to distinguish him from the gentleman of his neighborhood.

As a rule, when you find a king, or a nobleman who can trace his pedigree back to William the Norman, you will find a quiet, well-behaved person who is a model of gentleness and amiability.

It is only the counterfeit aristocrat who swaggers and brags. The descendant of a king will have more to say about blood and position than a genuine Vere de Vere who can trace his lineage back to the battle of Hastings.

This is a pointer for some of our society people who have just found out that there are such things as coats of arms.

NEW LITERARY POSSIBILITIES.

Mr. Scott Jackson, the Kentuckian, who murdered Pearl Bryan, seems to be "one of them literary fellows." He now kindly offers to furnish a confession of one thousand words in length for the sum of \$10.00.

This is a higher figure than any magazine ever paid the most popular writer, but Mr. Scott Jackson knows what he is about. He is evidently a member of the new literary school. He knows that in this age of information, culture and imagination count for nothing.

There is a craze for notoriety, and people are ready to pay fancy prices to see, hear and read the productions of the men and women who stand at the top of their profession, whether that profession be one of crime, one of good deeds or one of brain work.

But Mr. Jackson overrates himself. There are others in his own line of business whose pens should command higher prices. The lady in Holland who, some time ago, poisoned forty of her relatives in order to get her life insurance, ought to be able to command ten times more than Mr. Jackson demands.

The fact that this offer has not yet been accepted simply shows that the publishers of the new literary era do not know the real value of the war now in the market. They should wake up.

BOTTLED UP.

Our sister city, Knoxville, is in a peculiar fix. The recent riot there has resulted in the arrest of the mayor, the police and the fire department for contempt of court, and they have all been compelled to give bond for their good behavior.

The average tough in Atlanta would be delighted to have the same state of affairs in this city. Under such circumstances Deatur street would have a reputation of the New Orleans mardi gras and the pugilistic encounters would lay Carson City in the shade.

Still this is only a surmise. Atlanta has never yet seen the time in peace or war when she could not take care of herself. And we know enough of Knoxville to feel assured that she will straighten out her tangle.

DELATED JUSTICE.

The supreme court of California has refused a new trial to Theodore Durrant, the nice young Sunday school monster, who assaulted and murdered two girls in a San Francisco church.

This is very encouraging. The murder occurred only two or three years ago, and it now possible that the murderer will find his way to the gallows.

And yet there is no telling. In these days the resources of expert criminal lawyers seem to be unlimited. A sudden attack of insanity may cause further delay or the alleged confession of another person may have to be investigated.

We never know that a murderer has been punished until this body is on the executing table.

According to the last census 3,811 per over one hundred were old. Of these 2,533 were women. And yet might travel up and down the land

and not be able to find that many old women on the continent.

The colored brother showed up gorgeously at Washington yesterday.

With rest and a nerve Mr. Cleveland's health will improve in the course of a few years.

President Martin, of Atlanta, and the McKinley club, were among the finest looking people in the parade at Washington yesterday.

President McKinley is in very fine health and Mrs. McKinley's condition is wonderfully improved.

Lord Bessford gets exclusive privilege in the matter of water and electric lights at Fitzgerald. We don't know about electric lights, but if he will stick to water he will avoid lots of trouble.

Postmasters are wearing blue faces these days. They should cheer up. McKinley's tomahawk may not reach the smaller ones for a year or two.

At Carson City three men are the observance of all observers—Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Colonel E. C. Bruffey.

It is understood that the new administration will not order any more red tape. The outgoing concern left enough on hand to supply the country for the next ten years.

A train was overturned by wind in England the other day. Among other Georgia products the British will have to take care of cyclones.

The critics of the new school will pronounce the following genuine poetry:

"The jaybird sat on a hickory limb,  
And a sad, sad bird was he;  
His grief and his woe (or his woe and his grief)  
Was a pitiful thing to see.  
"Oh why do you weep?" the field mouse asked.  
Said the bird: "I learned today  
That this thing you see there holding the plow  
Is also called a jay."

SOLDIERS IN PEACE  
SOLDIERS IN WAR

A few days ago the rumor of a possible war with Spain was discussed in our military circles, and the newspapers published estimates of the strength of Georgia's volunteer militia.

This was an eminently sensible and proper thing to do and the Spanish minister at Washington doubtless took a note of the figures so kindly and unexpectedly furnished.

The volunteer militia gives a very faint idea of our real fighting strength. We found that out about thirty-six years ago.

In Atlanta, just before the war, we had several fine infantry companies, a troop of dragoons and an artillery company. In the exciting days that followed the election of Lincoln the voice of every volunteer soldier was for war.

After the secession of Georgia it was almost impossible to restrain these holiday soldiers. They drilled almost every night and wore a semi-military costume in the day time.

They panted for glory, and wanted to march to the front before there had been any official call for their service. Occasionally, when they met in their armories, a vote would be taken to test their willingness to enlist for the war if it came.

The vote was always unanimously in favor of fighting. One night, however, when the outlook was rather squally, and the war cloud blacker than ever, after the vote had been taken in one of the armories, the captain of the company stated that the vote was in the nature of a pledge, and that every soldier would have to stand by it. Possibly in a few days the company would be ordered to the front. With this new light upon the situation, he proposed to take the vote again. This was done, and the sixty present only sixteen voted in favor of war!

The second sober thought of the company had put in its work.

When the struggle opened in earnest Atlanta's volunteers were among the first to go to the front, but the companies found their ranks so depleted by numerous resignations and medical certificates that they had to take in many new members before they were ready to march.

But the volunteer companies composed only a small fraction of the mighty host which immediately rallied around the standard of the confederacy.

In the years that followed many surprises occurred. Holiday soldiers who had worn titles and uniforms for a dozen years sought positions in civil offices and governmental departments. Some crossed the line and others went to Europe.

Still, the great majority of these men who were so fond of a military career in times of peace showed genuine grit and courage like heroes for four years. Some of those who had resigned when the first gun was fired arranged their business affairs, provided for their families and fought faithfully to the end.

I believe that no city of Atlanta's size produced a greater number of volunteer militia who were true to their colors and made a better record in the field. Naturally, the people at home watched the career of these companies with intense interest. It was feared that many of the young men who had never known hardship of any kind would be unable to stand the exposure and privation of a long campaign.

To the surprise of everybody, these very young men developed into veterans and fought like tigers. Dry goods men and professional day with some hands and pick and white complexion, marched through the snows of Virginia and Tennessee, slept in the mud and water of the trenches, and when they returned home on furlough were a tatter of physical condition than many of our soldiers who had been to a rough outdoor life from their boyhood.

When these so-called holiday soldiers realized the real nature of war and the urgent need of their country, comparatively few of them shirked their duty.

I feel satisfied that the members of our volunteer militia today are the worthy successors of the brave men of '61. It may be that many of them do not feel inclined to rush into war in a rash and hot-headed way, but when the test comes they will be equal to it. The man who looks at the war in their eyes and senses them up is a fool if he thinks that they will not make good fighters. If he has such an idea let him investigate the matter, when he comes to his senses he will doubtless think that Corbett and Fitzsimmons have just had a settlement with him.

The American soldierly spirit is not dying out. The descendants of the revolutionary veterans proved their valor in the war of 1812; the sons conquered Mexico; the sons of those who served our civil war, and it is reasonable to suppose that their sons will make equally as good a record when the time comes, if it ever comes.

I am for the Georgia volunteers, and I want to see more of them, better equipped and better provided for by the state.

THE PASSING OF THE  
OLD GUARD OF ATLANTA

The honorary escort for the funeral of the late John Silvey was in many respects a notable one.

A glance at the list of names is in the highest degree suggestive. The personal history of the men named in that list would be the history of the city of Atlanta. It goes back to Marthasville.

Yesterday I was in a reminiscent vein, and the idea occurred to me that our old pioneers are rapidly passing away, and death is also claiming many of our citizens who, though not old in years, were among the builders of Atlanta.

Within the past few years what a goodly company has departed from the stage of action!

Among the names that will readily be recalled are those of General Lucius J. Gartrell, Senator Brown, Judge Erskine, Shadrach Inman, Richard Peters, Drs. Willis and J. G. Westmoreland, A. W. Mitchell, William M. Lowry, Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, Dr. J. T. Leftwich, Phil Dodd, Colonel Sam Williams, Dr. Henry Tucker, Dr. H. C. Hornady, Captain Henry Jackson, J. O. Harris, W. A. Moore, Colonel E. N. Broyles, the Kiser brothers, Colonel L. P. Grant, Judge Richard H. Clark, Major Sidney Root and many others.

Some of these were pioneers, whose active life began with Marthasville, or Atlanta in her infancy, and others were younger men, who came here when Atlanta was in the ashes and put their brains and enterprise into the magnificent metropolis, which rapidly rose from the wreck and ruin left by Sherman's torch.

It should be understood that Atlanta has had a two-fold growth. The first period of her development was from the little hamlet in the woods down to the fateful November day in 1864 when the great conflagration literally wiped her from the face of the earth. The second period embraces her Phoenix-like rise from the ashes.

So we have two sets of pioneers, and they might be divided into ante and post bellum classes.

The man who started in a shanty here at Sherman left is just as much of a pioneer as the man in jeans who saw the beginning of Terminus or Marthasville.

John Silvey was a pioneer of ante bellum Atlanta. He came here fifty years ago, at a time when such men as Weldon Mitchell, Johnathan Norcross, Cousin John Thrasher, C. H. Strong, Richard Peters, Dr. J. F. Alexander and a few others were organizing the infant community.

He was just the man to aid in such a task. Descended from the heart of the old guard, he was prepared to face danger and live laborious days and nights without shirking any duty or responsibility.

From the very first he was a champion of law and order, and in those days such men were worth their weight in gold to the lawless town whose welfare was menaced by the thugs and outlaws who then swarmed in our streets.

So fearless and faithful was young Silvey, and so just was he in his intercourse with his fellow men that he was soon as at once became his devoted friends and the rougher elements dared not interfere with him.

How he succeeded in rising from an humble beginning to the position of a merchant prince is known to the majority of my readers. The story of his life has already been told and it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

His death reminds us that the old guard is passing away. Few of that stout-hearted band, whose fidelity, sacrifice, foresight and enterprise have built up Atlanta, are left to enjoy the results of their labors.

Death has been busy in their ranks and they grow thinner year by year. Among the members of the honorary escort I noticed the names of more than one hundred citizens who are entitled to be called pioneers of either the old or the new Atlanta.

As my eyes glanced over the familiar names a flood of stirring memories rushed through my mind. Many of these men were middle-aged citizens when I was a bareheaded boy, but even in my school days their deeds were on every tongue, and one of the most pleasant tasks of my life was my attempt a few years ago to perpetuate their history in a local chronicle.

In this brief sketch it would be out of the question to take even a score of these fathers of Atlanta and give but a faint outline of what they have done for us. Take, for instance, Johnathan Norcross. Half a century ago he had made himself famous in the community. He was a leader in business, and as one of the early mayors of the town his brains and pluck had commanded the admiration of the old and the new.

At one time during his career he had completely overruled them. At another time he had administered the emblem of order made an organized effort to secure control, but the fearless mayor collected a few friends and planted a cannon on the Norcross corner, and the advancing mob quietly melted away and never again dared to brave his authority. From that day dated the beginning of a new and better era for Atlanta.

For half a century he has been a prominent figure in social, financial, commercial and railway circles, and he has displayed so much ability in a hundred ways that he has been called "Atlanta's Grand Old Man."

Then there is George W. Adair. He was not only our first railway conductor and real estate agent, but he was also one of our most enterprising war financiers, a dashing officer in Forrest's command and the versatile promoter of so many enterprises that it would require columns to enumerate them. A history of the Gate City without his name would be like Hamlet without the prince left out.

The name of Dr. James F. Alexander recalls a thousand memories. In our early days he was one of our strongest and boldest spirits. He was a pioneer on the side of law and order and his public spirit and energy have left a permanent impress upon the city. His patriotic work for Georgia during the reconstruction period would fill a volume, and a very readable one it would be.

Judge C. H. Strong is another pioneer who can never be forgotten. Fifty years ago he stood in the front rank of the men who constituted the backbone of Atlanta and his services to the city in more ways than one have been of incalculable value.

James E. Williams was one of our early settlers and he was also one of the best mayors that we ever had. His wisdom, conservatism and fidelity have made him generally beloved and respected.

A. D. Adair, like all of the Adairs, has never shirked either danger or duty in peace or war, and is not only one of the most lovable and modest of men, but has proved in many ways a sacrifice to him-

self his devotion to the interests of the public.

It was my purpose to mention only a few of the names of the older men in the list, but another glance fills me with the desire to say something concerning each individual.

Here I have such business men as Peck, McClellan, Robinson, Dodd, Hummell, Berry, the Winspills, Spalding, Daniel, Everett, Draper, Hightower, Hallman, Clark, Fain, Venable, DeGivie, Boyd, Green, Ryan, Gramling, the Kingsbys, Hill, Healy, Fittin, Langston, Oakley, Cardler, Rich, Chamberlin, Kontz, Mue, McBride, Meadow, the Whitners, Pattillo, Mayson, Russell, Leonard, and others residing out of the city. There are also such financiers and capitalists as Tucker, Mad-dex, Bullock-Thompson, the Innans, Austell, English, Currier, Neal, Rice, Haas and others.

The judges and lawyers in the list are all notable men. There are such names as Hopkins, Newman, Hillyer, Kontz, Calhoun, Thomson.

Among the doctors are Roy, Todd, Stiles and McDowell.

Dr. Amox Fox deserves a whole chapter by himself. He is one of the pioneers of new Atlanta, coming here just after the war, and whether in public or private life, he has always been known as a brainy, big-hearted man, who would make any sacrifice to serve a friend or advance the interests of his people.

Dr. E. R. Howell is another well-known figure in the escort. He is one of the pioneers of old Atlanta, and his service with sword and pen are matters of history.

There are other names in the list which will suggest to the thoughtful reader much that is interesting in this reminiscent line.

The old guard was well represented in the escort, and I hope and trust that there will be no vacancy in its series ranks for many a year to come. Honest John Silvey was a fortunate and a happy man to gather about him such friends.

We must not forget the dispensations of Providence, but I never hear of the death of one of Atlanta's pioneers without feeling that it is untimely, for this fair metropolis of ours is so youthful that all of her sons and daughters and all of her fathers and champions, in my eyes, are youthful, too.

I cannot see why the men who stood by Atlanta's cradle should not be spared to see what is in store for us in the twentieth century, whose dawning light already glides over our brows with its auroreal glory.

But this is dreaming. Time will not spare us, and the day is not far distant when "taps" will sound for the last of the old guard and he will go to his eternal camping ground.

Almost day by day a member drops out of the ranks and is seen no more. One by one the leaders and the followers yield to the stern command of that foe, that dread conqueror whom no mortal can resist.

It is a time to look into the future as well as to glance at the past. Would that we could penetrate the dark vista before us and know the fate of our comrades. But this cannot be, and perhaps it is for the best. The old guard will still move onward in solid phalanx as hopeful and resolute as, when more than a generation ago, it met and vanquished the forces which then opposed Atlanta's progress.

In this list of veterans whose names are before me now who will be the next to go? The question brings a shudder to the stoutest heart, and yet it carries with it no gloom. The men who have so nobly done their duty to this gracious city, through the storm and stress of war and the vicissitudes of peace, will be ready for their last bivouac when the signal comes.

Atlanta's old guard is still marching on. It has new conquests to make. It is an organizer of victory. In its Napoleonic dictionary failure and defeat have no place. When its work is over, when its day is done, it will die, but it will never surrender.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.  
WITH THE GEORGIA SAGES.

Judge John Tolbert Harrison, of Lumpkin, is in the city. He is a sort of half-breed newspaper man, but he has the heart of a lion. He is the son of a Georgia pioneer, and he has been a prominent figure in the history of the state.

When Gene Russell started to Nassau He was singing in church as a bassist, and he was a member of the "Moutrie Debating Society and Institution for the Cultivation of Oratorical Talent." Talk about burning the candle at both ends, he was doing it.

Major McKinley, in choosing his minister to Greece, should not ignore the excellent qualities of Mr. Pyle, of Pearline.

Lord Bessford he acted as herald Of progress for frisky Fitzgerald, Got a cinch on the right to be a "Pond Right," And he cuts up now like a three-year-old.

The Trion Echo has sent its head to The Trion Herald. It will continue to trion heads till it gets one that will fit.

Trox Bankston is learning to swear in half a dozen languages so that if there are any loose consulates lying around after the war he can get in through he can copper on to one of them.

Sam Jones went to Macon to half-soul the folks, But he listened to Macon to Tom Loyless's Jokes And then he's feeling unhappy within For he found out the source of original sin.

The Richmond Paper has been resurrected, but will it be the paper that Graham Foster made it? Graham was an original sort of a cuss, and he made the paper a feature of Georgia journalism, though nobody ever knew how he did it.

There was a Midglo named Weyer Who made some sort of a name as a jailer, But when bold Fitzhugh Lee Crossed the Mexican sea, He was found to be several shades paler.

Major Moses P. Handy, in The Chicago Times-Herald, gets off the following: "William Jennings Bryan finds that running for president was a good investment after all. His earning capacity has increased several thousand per cent. He looks down now on the humble \$30 a week which he used to get as a newspaper reporter. His book is bringing him in an income of more than \$100 a day, and his publisher will be glad to pay his interest in the work for \$50,000. Meanwhile, whenever he wishes to lecture he has only to say a word and get \$200 a night. Bryan no longer belongs to the masses; he has joined the classes, for at the present rate he is earning a good interest on \$1,000,000 worth of advertising."

Constitutional  
Amendments.

A SONG OF THE PINES.

I sigh for the land where the jaspines are blooming,  
The dingles and dells with their fragrance peeping  
Gray nooks and the showers of sunshine are flooding,  
Dim aisles where the silence of ages lies brooding.

Those calm, cloistral woods with rare melodies ringing  
And the proud plump pine trees are sighing and singing,  
Green blades with the white stars of Bethlehem gleaming,  
Braw banks where the spirit of summer is dreaming!

I long for the sound of the sweet south wind blowing,  
The rhythm of wine-colored waters soft flowing,  
The kingfisher's call in the reach of the river,  
Where the crabapples bloom and the green willows quiver.

After from these scenes that are dismal and dreary,  
Where the spirit finds peace and there's rest for the weary!

Too long in my soul have those sentiments slumbered,  
Too long have I suffered from sorrows unnumbered,  
Too long have I striven for place and position  
And sacrificed all for a paltry ambition.

Now I would I give up the fruitless endeavor  
Dismiss the desires that consume me forever,  
And seek 'mid the scenes of that blossoming Alden  
A balm for the heart that is heavily laden!

I know that the rose of life's Maytime has perished,  
And deep in the ground lie the forms that I cherished,  
But oh, it would be such a sweet consolation  
To offer my tears as a sacred libation.

To mingle with those that the night dew has weeping,  
Upon those lone mounds where my loved ones are sleeping,  
Ere Time the last ties of mortality sever  
And the waves of oblivion close o'er me forever!

Montgomery M. Folsom.

AN ENVIALE JOURNEY.

How I did envy Professor Glenn that trip to Madrid! Today he sat down and told me how he traveled thirty-one miles from Sparks to Moutrie and after he crossed Little river for twenty miles he only passed one house. They never do things by halves in that country and when a big man like Professor Glenn visits them they show him big courtesies. The trip for a good portion of the way was over a tram road that leads out into the heart of the pine forest and ends in a grove of stately trees whose tufted crests wave and toss in the warm breeze from the south laden with the aromatic odors of a thousand early blooming flowers.

The engineer, had other business to attend to and after taking him as far as he could on the special engine furnished for the occasion he left his distinguished passenger amid the solitudes of those lonely woods and backed out for the purpose of the visit with a buggy was beated and the educator learned in the lore of many a mute eloquence of that silent scenery that needs no interpreter to the discerning spirit which in the low whispered melodies of the wind in the trees hears the faint echoes of the still, small voice of God.

Then he told me of the buggy ride through those long, dim forest aisles and the calm and peace of the day and the surroundings. He found those solitudes, as I found them long ago, awe-inspiring and filled with the mysteries of a sort of magic, as the deep and tender blue that bends above those plumed sentinels of the woods. He crossed the big Indian and the Ocapico where I have hoped many a time to be drinking in the days of auld lang syne. He passed over those rolling ridges where the purple pelt balls hang in queer clusters from the budding branches of the scrubby black jacks as they used to in the days when we went kypessing a long time ago.

As he went on to describe the novelty of the trip I listened with half-closed eyes while memory was busy searching among the rubbish of forgotten days for recollections of just such trips. I could see the great golden-browed yellowhammer as he flitted from tree to tree and peeped at me with his piercing eyes from behind some charred stump in an embarrassingly inquisitive sort of manner, and I could hear the tinkle of the sheep bell in some green meadow snuggled away among those lonely hills. Ah, me! if I could only take a trip like that how it would refresh and lighten me now while I am heavy-browed with the weight of so many responsibilities.

Then he told me how he met a great crowd of respectfully attentive people in the old courthouse, the same in which I used to hold forth during the brief and privileged existence of the "Moutrie Debating Society and Institution for the Cultivation of Oratorical Talent." Talk about burning the candle at both ends, he was doing it.

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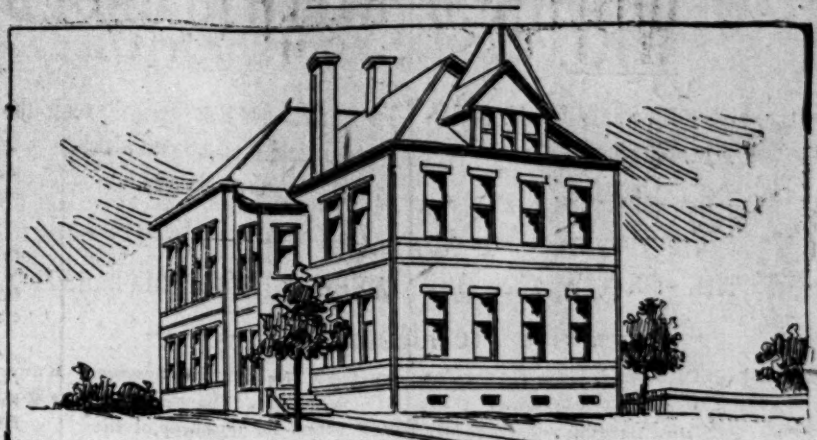
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Thank the Lord the inauguration is over, and we can now watch the Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair.

More Cuban victories. If those fellows don't look out they will wear the red vest and the blue pants.

Nashville city census foots up 125,730. Atlanta should have walked up 125,730.

DAVIS STREET SCHOOL  
ACCOMPLISHES MUCH



DAVIS STREET SCHOOL.

Davis street school is not a full graded one; it has but six classes and in the highest—the sixth-grade the attendance is not large. While it is always advisable to have a scholar finish his education in one place, and fair to the teachers that they should see the graduation of those who will pursue their education so far, still it is the case that Davis street is doing an immense amount of good that would not be very greatly increased if the other grades were added.

The conditions that surround the Davis street school are such that while its need is intense, the chief work that it is to do is among the very young. None realize this more than those who have the work of this school upon their hands and who discharge their duty so cheerfully and so well.

The school is situated in a neighborhood that is among the most thickly populated of any in town and it has a large field to draw from.

On the other hand the districts in that part of town are well divided and other schools, some of them the very largest ones, press it closely.

The students that are drawn from the neighborhood are good and earnest ones and ones that are particularly anxious to learn and to know new things. They follow with great closeness the trend of current events and they do not fail to be informed about the questions of the day.

At present they are exercised about the Cuban question and every scholar in the school is an ardent Cuban sympathizer and they are alternately indignant and delighted at the course of events of the little island.

And their researches into the present are not ended here; they know probably more about events on the Philippine islands than the great majority of people and they possess that exceptional knowledge of knowing everything about the geography of those colonies.

Altogether the children evince a thirst for knowledge that is satisfied and fostered.

Davis street occupies a building that is pleasant and well adapted for its purposes. It is of two stories and has recently been renovated. The school is cheerful and exceptionally comfortable with its large, airy rooms and uncrowded condition. Some of the classes are overfull, but a sufficient number of rooms for the number of classes is meant.

They were delighted with their trip and say that the crowds were something enormous.

M. B. Hutcheon, of Montgomery, Ala., is numbered among the arrivals at the Kimball today.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, of Gainesville, spent the day at Atlanta yesterday on some important



# WILLIAM J. BRYAN WRITES HIS MESSAGE

On the Heels of McKinley's Inaugural Address Comes  
a Ringing Statement on the Money and Trust  
Problems from the Candidate Whom  
6,502,685 Voters Wanted  
To Be President.

William J. Bryan, who was the choice of 16,502,685 voters for president of the United States, has written his message to the American people, and it is published on the heels of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address to show the difference there would be in the two public documents had the verdict of the election been in favor of the democrats. Mr. Bryan's message was written exclusively for The New York World, and is furnished to The Evening Constitution by The World with its consent for publication. He writes as follows:

(Copyright, 1897, by The Press Publishing Company, New York World.)  
Washington, D. C., March 2.—The campaign of 1896 resulted in a widespread study of economic questions, and this study resolved itself into a conviction that something is wrong.

People may differ as to the proper remedy, but disease in the body politic must be admitted.

The American people have, so to speak, summoned a physician—one reared and educated in the republican school—while they have sufficient strength to overcome the effect of any drug which may be administered, they also have sufficient intelligence to determine by experiment whether their condition is improved or made worse by the treatment.

## TWO KINDS OF POLITICAL PHYSICIANS.

To carry the figure a little further, political physicians may be divided into two classes—namely, those who seek to improve existing conditions, and those who seek to reconcile mankind to the conditions which exist.

There are some who, when a complaint is made, endeavor to discover the cause and judge of its merits, while others endeavor to silence complaint by compelling the people to submit without remonstrance, no matter how much they suffer.

I do not know that I can describe the difference better than by suggesting that some attempt to cure hunger by increasing the quantity of food, while others recommend that the stomach be contracted until it fits the food.

## PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Those who in state and nation are intrusted with legislation will be held responsible for the manner in which they deal with the questions which now confront our people. Without excluding other questions from consideration, I desire to call attention to two—the money question and the trusts.

Of the money question first. The contest between bimetalism and gold monometalism has begun, and will not end until one system or the other secures a complete triumph.

Silver is now in an intermediate state. While gold has a monopoly of mint privileges, standard silver dollars are a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where they are specifically contracted against.

Silver cannot be left in this position permanently. It must either be restored to equality with gold or relegated to the plane of token money and made a limited legal tender.

From 1792 down to 1873 gold and silver were alike standard money. They were coined without limit at a fixed rate (at first 16 to 1 and afterwards 16 to 1) without discrimination against either metal, and during a part of the time, at least, they were coined without charge for mintage.

Bimetalists seek to return to that system, and, as the means of restoring bimetalism as it existed prior to 1873, favor the opening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

## DEBTORS HAVE RIGHTS AS WELL AS CREDITORS.

The right of the debtor to select the coin of payment is a part of bimetalism, and this right is lodged with the debtor, whether the debtor is a private individual or the government.

National bank notes are redeemable in lawful money, and during the war the banks exercised the right to redeem their notes in the lawful money which was the cheapest, namely, greenbacks. It should also be remembered that during the war the government exercised the right to discharge its coin obligations in the coin which was the cheapest at that time, namely, gold.

The application of special contracts is also necessary to bimetalism. If the public welfare requires the use of two metals as standard money, then it is certainly contrary to public policy to allow one metal to be demonetized by private contract.

Special contracts create an extraordinary demand for the kind of money contracted for and tend to destroy the parity and put a premium upon the money designated in the contract. The interests of all the people who use money should not be sacrificed in order to give an unfair advantage to those who loan money.

There is no compromise ground between bimetalism and gold monometalism. Some have objected to the ratio of 16 to 1, but they have not endeavored to secure bimetalism at any other ratio. Some oppose the independent action by the United States, but aid from other nations is so remote a possibility that dependence upon international bimetalism is equivalent to the advocacy of gold monometalism.

Besides deciding between monometalism and bimetalism, the American people must decide between greenbacks and national bank notes.

Most of the monometalists favor national banks of issue, while nearly all bimetalists prefer the greenbacks as we have them to-day, and are in favor of driving the national banks out of the business of issuing money.

For years the national banks were content with their privileges and left the greenbacks undisturbed, but they have recently commenced an attack upon government paper under the pretense that the issuing of paper money is a part of the work of banks.

They insist that the government should, to use their own language, "go out of the banking business."

## THE PEOPLE MUST ISSUE MONEY—NOT THE BANKS.

Now that the issue is raised, a comparison will be made between the two systems, and I feel confident that this comparison will lead the American people to the conclusion that the issue of money, whether metallic or paper, is a part of the work of government, and they will then demand that the banks shall go out of the governing business.

I have merely stated the financial problem as it now presents itself. To avoid the issues raised is impossible; to postpone their settlement will only prolong the period of agitation; to err in their treatment is to invite the wrath of an awakened people.

## TRUSTS.

The trust has few defenders. It lives because it has numerous secret but influential friends.

Its existence is not only a menace to the national welfare, but an impudent denial of the ability of the government to protect its citizens.

Jefferson said that one of the main duties of the government was to restrain men from injuring one another.

Never was it more necessary than now for the government to exercise this restraining power. All admit that the government should protect the physically weak from injury at the hands of those who are physically strong, and yet the strongest man is scarcely twice as powerful as the average man.

Now, when improved machinery and associated wealth make a single corporation a thousand times as strong, sometimes, as the average individual, is it not right and necessary to protect the peculiarly weak from injury at the hands of those who are peculiarly powerful?

## THEY ARE AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

There are so many arguments that can be made against the trusts that one scarcely knows with which argument to begin.

It is a gross injustice to leave the people at the mercy of a coal trust, an oil trust, a sugar trust, a coffee trust, or any other trust which can control the price of an article of necessary consumption, and then extort millions from the consumers.

It is as much the duty of the government to protect society from these institutions as it is to afford protection against the highwayman or the burglar, and yet I am not sure but there are arguments even stronger than the arguments directed against the amount of the extortion.

The fact that a trust can drive a merchant out of business if he refuses to join with the trust threatens to make a complete change in the business methods. It is impossible to conceive of a more demoralizing condition than that in

which the merchant is compelled to choose between bankruptcy on the one hand and conspiracy against the welfare of society on the other.

## CORRUPTING TO OUR POLITICS.

Under such conditions honesty, industry and business ability count for nothing; merit is punished and wrong is enthroned.

If any stronger argument can be found against the trust it is found in its corrupting influence upon politics. A small per cent of the unjust profits gathered in by great trusts will hardly such a large contribution to a campaign fund that the party which received the contribution is likely to manifest but little disposition to "kill the hen that lays the golden egg."

The head of the sugar trust once testified that the trust contributed to the republican campaign fund in republican states, to the democratic campaign fund in democratic states and to the campaign funds of both parties in doubtful states. Are these donations merely an evidence of devotion to the political principles of all parties, or are they merely a business investment for the purpose of purchasing immunity from just punishment?

## LEXOW TRUST INQUIRY COMMENDED.

The recent trust investigation in New York has brought out much valuable information.

Aside from business methods and the size of the profits, the public has learned that the salaries of trust officials increase in size as the memories of those officials decrease in retentiveness.

But, after all, investigations only furnish information; they do not correct evils. Newspapers can spread the information before the public and can assist in the building up of public sentiment, but at last the people themselves, through their representatives in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government, must secure the relief which they desire.

## HOW MONOPOLY BECOMES SECURE.

Legislators who secretly favor trusts will not interpret laws to their disadvantage. When the people are sufficiently aroused to the iniquity of the trusts, and sufficiently earnest in their determination to exterminate the trusts, then, and not until then, will the trusts disappear.

## A NEW LAW SUGGESTED.

As a means to an end I suggest that a law making it a penal offense for any corporation to contribute directly or indirectly to any campaign fund will greatly aid in the securing of anti-trust legislation and in the enforcement of anti-trust laws when enacted.

A movement against the trusts has already been started in some of the states. I have no doubt that the movement will continue, gathering in strength as it progresses, until the anti-trust forces finally camp upon the shores of the Potomac and control the national government.

W. J. BRYAN.

(The sub-heads in Mr. Bryan's Article are the Editor's.)

# CLEVELAND AND OLNEY ARE NOW ON THE OUTS

They Disagreed as To the Ruiz Affair, and the Secretary  
Told the President That He Could Take the  
Remains of His Administration and  
Go Duck Shooting With It.

New York, March 5.—A Sun special from Washington says:

It is learned from what is deemed trustworthy authority that President Cleveland and his secretary of state disagree on the advisability of sending the Ruiz correspondence to the senate, and, as a result Secretary Olney told Mr. Cleveland that he could take the remains of his administration and go duck shooting with it.

Wednesday morning Secretary Olney sent to the president the correspondence in the Ruiz and Sevel cases, and, incidentally, took occasion to severely criticize Consul General Lee for his attitude in the matter of asking for warships.

Mr. Cleveland reviewed the correspondence, and sent it back to Mr. Olney, saying that he would not permit it to go to the senate in the shape he had fixed it up.

Word was sent to the senate that "it would be incompatible to the public's service to furnish the desired correspondence."

# THE GOVERNOR TAKES ACTION

He Orders a Stay in Requisition in  
the Marcus Baum Case.

## HABEAS CORPUS IS PENDING

Governor Atkinson Decides That in  
Justice to All Parties the Legal  
Points Involved in the Case Now  
Before the Courts Shall Be Settled  
First.

Governor Atkinson has put a quietus on the Baum requisition case from Augusta for the present.

The case came before the governor some time ago, when a requisition was asked for the return of Baum to the Maryland authorities by the governor of that state.

Baum resisted the requisition on the ground that it was simply an effort being made by Maryland creditors to get him back there so that they could have a better leverage for the collection of a debt.

The case was argued before Governor Atkinson by several attorneys from Augusta last Monday and this morning he issued the following order:

"In re-application for revocation of warrant on requisition of the governor of Maryland for Marcus Baum.

"It appearing on hearing of the above application that legal questions are made in the case and that these questions are now before the court in a habeas corpus case made by said Marcus Baum; that neither party may be deprived of the right of appeal to the higher courts when a decision is made, it is

"Ordered, That no further action be taken in the case in this office until the questions involved of which the courts have jurisdiction have been finally adjudicated.

"W. Y. ATKINSON, Governor.

"By the governor,  
JOHN E. ATKINSON, Secretary."

## A PERMANENT ENDOWMENT.

Mercer University's President Working for It.

Athens, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Rev. H. R. Bernard, financial agent of Mercer university, went to Macon today to confer with the university officials concerning this work.

Mr. Bernard has been quite successful in this work thus far, and has secured several thousand dollars toward the permanent endowment fund of Mercer University.

He will enter actively upon the work of canvassing within the next few weeks.

## Saturday Bargains

One Case Dress Calicoes 3 3/4c yd  
One Case Dress Gingham 3 3/4c yd  
12 1/2c Grade Dress Sateens 7 1/2c yd  
12 1/2c Grade Percales 7 1/2c yd  
Misses' Ribbed Black Hose .5c pair  
Men's Seamless Socks .5c pair  
Ladies' Navy Blue Cheviot Skirts, Taffeta Lined, 4 yds wide, for .75c each

At TAYLOR'S  
240 Marietta Street.

# SMITH WEDS THE WIDOW

He Put Off the Stripes To Put on  
His Wedding Garments.

## LUCK OF A FULTON CONVICT

He Was Sentenced to the Penitentiary  
in 1893 and Having Served His Time,  
He Proceeded at Once To Marry a  
Wealthy Piney Woods Widow in  
Worth County.

It seems as if the Georgia penitentiary is becoming a stepping stone to wealth and position.

The latest instance of the kind is reported from camp No. 2, at Worth Station, in Worth county, Georgia.

On Monday last George Smith completed a term of three years in the penitentiary. He immediately donned a new suit of clothes, put himself in shape and repaired to the residence of a well-to-do widow and they were married in the presence of a few friends of the bride.

It is stated that in addition to her other earthly possessions the widow had \$100 in cool cash and one child.

George is now master of the situation and will proceed to look after the property of his wife which consists in farm lands and stock and he is in a fair way to win fortune in spite of the bad start which he had.

He was convicted in the courts of Fulton county of the crime of larceny after trust in 1894 and has served his term faithfully, but during the time of his incarceration at Worth he managed to find the means of making himself agreeable to the young widow, who, no doubt thought that an Atlanta man, even second-hand, was superior to ordinary suitors, so she trusted him with her heart and hand and Smith is all right for the balance of the season.

## A PROTEST.

Atlanta, March 5.—Editor of The Evening Constitution: Please allow me space in your paper to say a word and enter a protest in regard to driving large droves of mules at all times of day through the streets.

The practice is dangerous, and especially to little children going and coming from school. Only yesterday afternoon a little boy of the writer escaped being trampled to death by a mule, and I can point to many instances where children have almost been run down by them in the neighborhood where I live, and I can prove by all the people in the neighborhood, if necessary, that the drivers are very reckless in driving mules to and from the stables to the streets. They come tearing through the streets at a 2:40 gait and get separated and run wild all over the country, and it is not only very dangerous, but it is a nuisance, and the practice ought to be stopped. The practice is becoming more dangerous every day, for the drivers are becoming more reckless, and I think the city council ought to pass an ordinance to prohibit the reckless driving of mules through the streets when the streets are crowded with pedestrians.

H. T. EVANS,  
67 Hulsey Street.

# DR. JOHNSON BOUND OVER

Justice Sorrell Required a Bond of  
\$400 from the Physician.

## PROOF WAS VERY STRONG

Dr. Johnson Stoutly Denies the Fact,  
However, and Employs ex-Governor  
Boynton To Defend Him Against the  
Charge of Assault.

At Griffin this morning Dr. G. F. Griffin was bound over to the next term of the superior court on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Pitts.

The bond was fixed at \$400 by Justice Sorrell, before whom the preliminary trial was held.

A special from Griffin states that ex-Governor Boynton made an eloquent speech in defense of Dr. Johnson and Attorney Lloyd Cleveland argued very strongly for the state. The details of the case are very sensational.

Some time ago Pitts met Johnson on the streets of Griffin and fired several shots at him, Johnson returning the fire after he had fallen, but none of the shots on either side did any damage.

Both parties were arrested and Pitts then charged that Dr. Johnson had violated the sanctity of his home by taking advantage of his absence to act in an improper manner toward his wife, who resisted his efforts. He stated that when the matter was reported to him he went to Johnson, who signed an agreement to leave Griffin and to stay away unless recalled by serious sickness in his family.

In the beginning of the trial yesterday Johnson stoutly denied his guilt but the agreement in his own handwriting was produced in court and witnesses testified to having seen him sign it without any duress on the part of Pitts or his wife.

The case will now go over until next summer, when it will come up in superior court. All the parties implicated in the sensational affair stand high in the community, and it has been the sensation of the hour since the shooting occurred.

## BROUGHTON LAKES LEAVE.

The Roanoke Preacher Bids Farewell  
to Sin-Ridden Atlanta and  
Goes Home.

Last night Rev. Dr. L. G. Broughton preached his farewell sermon to the people of Atlanta at the First Baptist church. He left this morning for his home in Roanoke.

He spoke last night on "Going Forward." His sermon was somewhat of a review of his work since his visit to the city.

He said that he had condemned the popular sins, dancing, playing cards, wine drinking and open saloons, and would defend the gospel truth if every brick in the city turned to a demon and rose up in his path.

At the conclusion of his sermon he expressed in a most cordial manner his gratitude to the Baptists of Atlanta, and to the people of the city generally, for their kindness toward him.

He said that he had nothing in his heart but love for anybody in Atlanta, even for his critics, who had said, some very severe things about him.

Drs. Landrum and McDonald spoke and thanked him for his work in their churches.

Ex-Governor Northern arose and thanked the people of Roanoke for letting Dr. Broughton come, and thanked him for coming. He asked all of those present who thought as Dr. Broughton did, and endorsed his method, to rise, and everybody in the house rose to their feet.

There was a general handshaking and the famous evangelist finished his raid on the sins of the Atlanta people.

## MEYER CHOSEN FOR RE-ELECTION.

Democratic Primaries Pass Off Quietly  
in Selma, Ala., Yesterday.

Selma, Ala., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The democratic primaries for municipal officers were held yesterday and it is equivalent to an election. Marcus J. Meyer was chosen mayor for a second term without opposition. One councilman from each ward was selected, as follows: V. B. Atkins, A. Mass, W. E. Allen, Frank Little and C. Griffin. Two executive committees were elected from each ward without opposition. It was the most harmonious primary ever held.

## ALLEGED THIEF LEAVES.

The Supposed Diamond Robber Consents To Return to Nashville and Stand Trial.

Birmingham, Ala., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

William Moore, alias Slaughter, the alleged diamond thief, was carried to Nashville this afternoon on the Louisville and Nashville train by Chief of Police J. H. Clark and Detective Tankley. The habeas corpus proceedings were dismissed, and Moore consented to return without delay.

At the depot this afternoon, however, he created a scene. His possessions taken from him at the time of the arrest were returned to him by Chief of Police J. H. Clark. Two diamonds were held back to see whether or not they were stolen property. To this Moore objected. He wanted everything or nothing, and flatly refused to go.

Stationmaster Meglery asked the officers if they intended going on the train ready to start, and if so, to get on. Moore would not move, and Officer Nix and Sergeant Rowlette took hold of him and placed him on the train. Moore protested at the treatment, and told Stationmaster Meglery that he may have to use him as a witness.

Chief of Police Clark was very anxious to get the man back to Nashville. It is reported that Moore pawned a lot of diamonds in Montgomery before coming to Birmingham.

## RANKIN HOUSE CLOSED.

Columbus, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

It is understood that the Rankin house, which was closed a day or two ago, will be reopened in a short time.

It is rumored that two gentlemen of the city may lease this popular hostelry.

# THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

3,513 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY--TOTAL 32,026

Crew Street Holds the Lead, Calhoun Street Moves Into  
Second Place and Walker Street Is Third, but  
Only a Very Short Distance Behind.

## THE OFFICIAL BALLOT:

The Evening Constitution School Contest.  
FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Name of School.....

Name of Pupil.....

Pupil's Address.....

Once more the three leaders have shifted positions, Calhoun Street passing into second place and Walker Street to third. Walker polled a heavy vote, however, most of the ballots coming in late, and showing that there has been an increase in the army of friends who are working for that popular institution. Fair Street and Marietta Street are both advancing slowly but surely, and are now dangerously near the three flying leaders. The other schools seem to be content to rest on their laurels for the present. 3,513 votes were received yesterday, making a total to date of just 32,026.

The vote at midnight last night stood as follows:

## THE VOTE TO DATE.

Crew Street.....	6,615	Boulevard.....	471
Calhoun Street.....	6,261	Davis Street.....	429
Walker Street.....	5,589	West End.....	377
Fair Street.....	3,331	Ira Street.....	342
Marietta Street.....	2,707	Ivy Street.....	339
Boys' High.....	2,517	Houston Street.....	193
Boys' Night.....	1,921	Formwalt Street.....	98
Williams Street.....	739	Girls' High.....	97

## FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

Water Echols' friends rallied to his support yesterday and pushed him back into first place on the boys' side of the Bicycle Contest, but Edmond Riorden is too close behind to make the honor a very secure one. May Asbury and Maud Collins are running neck and neck for first place on the girls' side, with Carrie Baylor and Ora Hilburn tied for third place. The vote stands:

BOYS.		GIRLS.	
Walter Echols.....	4,540	May Asbury.....	2,208
Edmond Riorden.....	4,105	Maud Collins.....	2,123
Walter B. Reeves.....	1,407	Carrie Baylor.....	1,381
Philip P. Betha.....	693	Ora Hilburn.....	1,381
Arnold Kessell.....	478	Ethel Sampler.....	593
J. Howard Davis.....	433	Clara Freeman.....	527
Alvin Belleisle.....	347	Derrelle Horsey.....	419
Charlie Thomas.....	317	Pearl Blasingame.....	365
Ben Belagur.....	257	Gertrude Alexander.....	343
Claude Baker.....	255	Cora Reynolds.....	239
Judge Conley.....	255	Sadie Miller.....	205
Frank Eskridge.....	228	Flyrile Wood.....	192
Perry Schermerhorn.....	226	Ruby Fulton.....	183
Paul Williamson.....	211	Daisy Harris.....	177
Will R. Brown.....	159	Norma Pritchard.....	147
De Witt Tildon.....	139	Emma Tapler.....	140
Edward Evans.....	127	Mamie Kessell.....	138
Edward Scott.....	121	Ione Hanson.....	133
Berry Johnson.....	101	Selma Agricola.....	121
William Pope.....	96	Lillian Nichols.....	113
William B. Atkinson.....	94	Flattie Dickerson.....	111
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr.....	87	Carrie Boyce.....	103
Hugo Winkler.....	73	Susie S. Bone.....	93
John House.....	69	Amelia Davis.....	67
Boice Pleasanton.....	57	Gertrude Quinn.....	65

# College Park..

Atlanta's Most..  
Cultured Suburb

SO RAPID and substantial have been the improvements at College Park that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has put on a schedule giving twenty trains daily between that place and the Union Depot.

The price of lots has been reduced and people seeking desirable residence property can find none more inviting than that at College Park. Splendid schools and colleges furnish every advantage for the proper education of boys and young women.

Houses are constantly being erected and are always rented before completed. Not a vacant house at College Park!





## STUART'S STATEMENT

He Says a Published Story About the Condition of the Fighters Is a Falselood.

BOTH ARE IN A FINE CONDITION

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Indignant That Stories About Dissipation Should Be Printed About Them.

MARTIN FLAHERTY IS A FAVORITE

He Makes a Big Hit With the Western Fraternity and Is About Headquarters Making Friends—Dan Stuart Is Much Worried by the Story About the Fighters.

Carson, Nev., March 5.—According to a San Francisco paper which reached Carson this morning, Fitzsimmons is a subject for the gold cure and Corbett a pronounced hospital candidate. When Fitzsimmons' attention was called to the article his eyes snapped and he gritted his teeth.

"So I've been drinking, have I?" he muttered. "This fellow will have a nice time making me believe so. I take a glass of liquor whenever I feel like it, but anybody who is acquainted with me knows I'm not a hard drinker. Ever since I aspired to meet Corbett I've been in splendid condition, and there is no necessity for me to make a day horse of myself now, to get in shape for this fight."

"I have been fitting myself for this contest ever since I met Sharkey, and discovered the enervating effects of high living. If the fight took place to-morrow I could do no better than this day of to-morrow. It's a contemptible falsehood."

Dan Stuart, who is most affected by the fake, unburdened himself this afternoon in the following statement to the press and public:

STUART'S STATEMENT.

"The publication of an article sent from this city to a certain San Francisco newspaper and retailed over the country from that point to newspapers in other parts of the United States affecting to deal with the illness of one and the unbridled dissipation of the other principal in the coming contest between James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons, calls for some sort of a statement from me. To begin with, the story was built upon a foundation of intentional and malicious falsehood."

"There was not the slightest fundamental fact to the yarn. It was not dignified by the most remote scintilla of truth. Corbett has been in continued good health ever since he arrived. Fitzsimmons, naturally of an abstemious habit, has not touched a drop of liquor other than any pugilist in active training with a slight cold now and then takes. If there is any one thing more gratifying than another to me, it is the sincerity and resolution displayed by the men under contract to me to engage in a battle for the championship of the world on the 17th of this month."

"The sole annoyance caused by the publication lies in the fact that I should be called upon publicly to denounce as false and unprovoked a story printed in a presumably great newspaper, with nothing but the insipid vapors of an irresponsible reporter to vouch for it."

CORBETT EXERCISES.

A seven-mile tramp around the foothills this morning, with a good blood in circulation and put some color in his cheeks. He toyed with the punching bag for a few minutes, and wound up with a game of handball. Woods, McVey and Jeffreys were excused with the warning to prepare for a hard drubbing to-morrow. Jim escorted his wife and sister to the west-bound train in the evening and kissed them goodby.

"Tell the folks I'm all right," he enjoined them. "This will be my last battle, and I would not go back to Hayes Valley a loser."

Fitzsimmons took a full measure of labor, beginning with a long walk and tapering off with the gloves. He seemed a bit vicious when ten miles were on his hands, and chased his trainers about more than usual.

Martin Flaherty, the conqueror of Frank Erne, modestly wandered about the various headquarters today, making friends. He has scored a big hit with the western fraternity, and promises to be a favorite in the betting.

PAT GAMBLE DEAD.

One of Chattanooga's Oldest Citizens Passes Away.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Pat L. Gamble, the oldest printer in Tennessee, died last night in this city at 12:45, in the seventeenth year of his age.

Mr. Gamble was one of the founders of The Chattanooga Times and was one of the contemporaries of the late Sam Evans and Thomas Boyce.

Low Prices on Coffee.

Rogers' 10¢ Whitehall, is selling this week, finest Java and Mocha coffee at 31 cents per pound. March 4-5-6

## BICYCLE FACTORY BURNED

THE BARNES CO. WILL NOT MAKE WHEELS FOR AWHILE.

Its Plant Destroyed by Fire Yesterday and a Great Loss Sustained. Covered by Insurance.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 5.—Fire broke out in the Barnes bicycle factory in this city at 7:40 o'clock yesterday and within less than ten minutes after the blaze started, one section of the building, which was a five-story brick structure, was a mass of flame.

The flames were fanned by a stiff breeze, which blew tongues of fire across the street, igniting a two-story brick building occupied by the Duguid Saddlery Company.

At about 8:30 o'clock the walls of the Barnes works building fell in with a loud crash, falling on and crushing a two-story brick building occupied by the Syracuse Lithographic Company. This building was a mass of flames and the three buildings were destroyed. The total loss is \$119,500, well insured.

The cycle company loses \$50,000, the saddlery company \$30,000 and the lithographic company \$30,000. The remaining loss is divided among a number of small concerns.

The fire is thought to have been the result of an explosion of a gas apparatus. It throws about 200 men out of employment.

## THE WEATHER.

(KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE FROG.)



The weather conditions have materially altered over the entire country east of the Rockies during the past twenty-four hours. The high area that was central in western Pennsylvania yesterday morning has passed off the upper Atlantic coast, while the low area from the northwest has advanced rapidly eastward, and is now central in the lake region, where it is developing considerable intensity, causing high and dangerous winds today on the lakes. The advance of the storm has caused a decided rise in temperature over the Missouri valley and eastward to the coast. In Tennessee and the Ohio valley the temperature has risen 20 to 25 degrees in twenty-four hours. In the rear of the low a fall in temperature has occurred, a corresponding rise in barometric pressure is noticed.

Cloudiness covers the entire map, except in Florida and a narrow strip along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. Precipitation has been general over the central valleys, the lake region and the southwest. The following stations report rain today: Palestine, Memphis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Buffalo. Snow is falling in St. Paul and Huron.

Chicago reports thirty miles of wind per hour this morning, with a maximum velocity of fifty-two miles per hour during the night.

Owing to the steepness of the barometric gradient, it is more than likely that dangerous winds will occur in the eastern lake region and the upper Atlantic coast during the ensuing twenty-four hours.

Unsettled weather will continue here most of today, followed by clearing to-night and fair and cool on Saturday.

WEATHER REPORT.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 5 a. m., March 5, 1897.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 5 a. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation (inches) 12 hrs.
New York, cloudy.	36	30	.00
Washington, cloudy.	38	34	.00
Norfolk, cloudy.	43	34	.00
Jacksonville, clear.	62	58	.00
Atlanta, raining.	58	45	.02
Tampa, clear.	68	58	.00
Montgomery, cloudy.	64	58	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy.	70	60	.00
New Orleans, cloudy.	68	62	.00
Palestine, raining.	60	60	.40
Galveston, cloudy.	64	62	.00
Corpus Christi, cloudy.	70	70	.00
Memphis, raining.	56	38	.44
Knoxville, pt. cldy.	56	38	.54
Cincinnati, raining.	56	38	.54
Buffalo, raining.	40	28	.08
Chicago, raining.	46	22	.12
St. Paul, cloudy.	24	24	.00
St. Louis, cloudy.	46	28	.32
Kansas City, cloudy.	40	30	.78
Omaha, cloudy.	36	28	.00
Huron, S. D., snowing.	10	10	.00
Bismarck, cloudy.	22	22	.00
Fort Smith, cloudy.	50	42	.50
Dodge City, clear.	30	20	.00

\* Below zero.

J. B. MARBURY, Local Forecast Official.

## DO NOT LIKE THE PROSPECT

Opposition to Thomas and Ryan Gaining Control of All the Augusta Railroads.

Augusta, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Augusta merchants do not like the possibility of Thomas & Ryan gaining control of the Central's interest in the Georgia railroad lease. Thomas & Ryan now own the Charleston and Western Carolina system, and no amount of protestation or assurance shakes public belief that they are connected with the Southern railway and the Central railroad, so if they secure half interest in the Georgia railroad lease they will dominate the railroad interests of the city.

Tonight at a meeting of wholesale grocers and representatives of the leading commercial and manufacturing interests, there was outspoken opposition to the present contention of Messrs. Thomas & Ryan and the expressed determination to antagonize their efforts by all legitimate means.

Warning papers containing perfume are now used to bait the beds of guests at English country houses.

## HERE'S \$10.00 FOR YOU!

It Is in Gold and You Can Get It If You Are a Good Enough Guesser to Prophecy the Outcome of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

## THE EVENING CONSTITUTION GUESSING MATCH.

FITZ OR JIM?

1. Who will get the decision?
2. In what round?
3. Minutes and seconds of last round?
4. Remarks . . . . .

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . .

The fight will take place on March 17th, and all guesses must be received by midnight on March 15th, in order to be valid. Address the coupons to

THE SPORTING EDITOR,  
EVENING CONSTITUTION,  
ATLANTA, GA.

## MAY NOW BE BUILT

The Erection of a New Court House Is Once More Receiving Attention.

## NEW PLAN IS CONTEMPLATED

A Difficulty Which Has Stood in the Way Will Be Obviated.

## THE CITY MAY JOIN THE COUNTY

Under the Plan Proposed It Will Not Be Necessary To Move the County Officials Into Temporary Quarters, City Hall and County Courthouse May Be Built Together.

The building of a new courthouse is once more under discussion by the members of the board of county commissioners, and they say that this time "something will be done."

The county owns the lot to the south of the site of the present building, and this with the old lot gives a frontage on South Pryor street of about 250 feet with a depth of 185.

One of the drawbacks which has deterred the commissioners from taking any decisive step toward the building of a new courthouse has been the fact that the county would be out of a home while the work was going on. It appeared to be an insurmountable difficulty to get quarters for all the county officials for the year or two while a new building was in the course of erection.

## THE PLAN PROPOSED.

Now under the plan which is proposed this difficulty can be obviated. It is proposed to erect an annex building on the vacant lot and connect it with the old building with an arch. As soon as the new building is completed the offices will be moved into it and the old building torn down and another erected which will be a part of the new building already erected. It is said that engineers have been consulted and this can be easily done.

In this connection the proposition to get the city hall and courthouse together is being revived and the mayor and several of the council members are favoring the plan.

## MORE ROOM NEEDED.

"We must have more room for the county officers," said County Commissioner Walter Brown this morning while discussing the matter, "and the county has the money with which to erect a new courthouse. Why, everybody knows that the courthouse is so crowded that it is impossible for the officials to do their work without the greatest inconvenience. We have the land; we have the money, and I can see no reason why the work should not be begun at once."

The matter is taking such shape that it will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the county board and the people of Fulton county may look for some decided action looking to the building of the much-needed new courthouse.

## OFFICERS ELECTED.

Daughters of the Confederacy in Rome Hold Their Annual Meeting.

Rome, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Rome chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy has held its annual election of officers with the following results: Mrs. J. A. Gammon, president; Mrs. D. B. Hamilton, first vice president; Mrs. E. H. Harris, second vice president; Mrs. C. Terhune, recording secretary; Mrs. J. A. Rounsville, corresponding secretary; Mrs. B. T. Foyche, treasurer.

## NEW STATION IS NEEDED

The Public Mind Is Again Agitated Over the Burning Necessity of a Passenger Depot.

## MANY SITES ARE SUGGESTED

But All Lines at Present Seem To Lead Straight in the Direction of Mitchell Street.

## A CONFERENCE IS CALLED

Mayor Collier Writes Railroad Officials To Meet Here on March 22d. Old Station Will Not Last Much Longer—Plans Discussed.

All lines of railroad entering Atlanta lead to the Mitchell street site, which has been suggested for the new depot at this place.

The agitation of the question during the past few weeks has again set the public to thinking of the needs of Atlanta for a new union passenger station and the best location to be selected for that station.

The question is a weighty one and there will have to be several conferences before the site for the new union station, if Atlanta is to have one, is settled.

As is stated in the beginning, all lines lead to the Mitchell street site, which has often figured in the new depot schemes which have been sprung on the public in the past.

The reasons why this is the place to locate the new station are many, say some prominent railroad men. In the first place the Southern railway, the Western and Atlantic railway, the Central railway, the Atlanta and West Point railway and the Seaboard Air-Line could all directly enter the station without switching their trains around or passing over any of the busy thoroughfares, as is at present the case.

The only road which would in the least be inconvenient would be the Georgia railroad, this latter road could enter the station by using the belt line around the city, or if the present tracks in the heart of the city are not removed it could come straight through as at present.

The site on the triangle which is formed by the Southern, Western and Atlantic, Atlanta and West Point and Central, which has been suggested as the proper location for the new station, is said to be too small to accommodate the needs of a metropolitan city like Atlanta.

When the question of building a new depot was agitated some years ago the engineers of the railroads interested made a careful survey of this property and found that it was not large enough to permit the erection of a suitable depot from the fact that what the new station would want more than anything else would be length, and this site is entirely too small on this account.

The present excuse for a union passenger station which the railroads of Atlanta are using today was erected thirty years ago. It was considered large and commodious at the time and adequate to accommodate the business which was then transacted within it, but in thirty years Atlanta has grown from a provincial town to a metropolitan city, yet the same passenger station is in use today as was used thirty years ago.

All over Atlanta will be seen the steady march of progress, but its railroad station remains the same—unchanged and untouched.

The site which it occupies is entirely too small to permit of a new station taking its place, consequently a new location must be selected.

It is estimated that there are on an average of 3,500 passengers handled through the station here daily, while on ordinary occasions when there is the slightest rush the space is inadequate to hold the crowds.

## STOPPED THE GAME

Seab Smith, of Atlanta, in the Role of a Reformer at the Capital of Carroll County.

## JUMPED ON THE DRUMMERS

Had Card Players Arrested and Dragged Before a Magistrate at 3 in the Morning.

## COURT QUICKLY RELEASED THEM

Smith Then Went to His Hotel, but Was Forced To Leave the Place by the Indignant Guests Who Had Been Arrested.

Mr. Seaborn Smith, of Atlanta, now attending the superior court of Carrollton, has just passed through a most thrilling experience, in which he played the part of a reformer.

Smith devotes his serious moments to the study of phonetic sounds, or more properly speaking, to stenographic work, and between times he sandwiches work of reform in which he attempts to correct the depraved tastes of men. In plain English, Smith is a phonetician and a philanthropist all at the same time, and it is this latter tendency of his which it seems has caused him no end of trouble in his recent escapade in Carrollton.

Smith was stopping at the — Carrollton hotel, and Wednesday night a party of drummers engaged in a little "social game" of cards. During the course of the evening Reformer Smith happened in upon the scene. The game went on and the men cracked their jokes, taking little account of the man in the corner. It so happened that one of the members of the party had borrowed some time during the evening a dollar or so from a friend who was dealing the "papers" and it suddenly occurred to the debtor to cancel this obligation, so pulling out the change he handed it over without comment. This was enough. The flash of jacks, queens, aces and the like and the jingling sound of money beat on the imagination of the reformer until he was driven to deeds of heroic action. He could stand it no longer, and as soon as the drummers retired he advanced to the table, hurriedly scraped up the evidences and put out scotch haste to the nearest magistrate. The magistrate was aroused and a warrant sworn out for the men who had been playing cards in the hotel.

One by one the men who had been engaged in a passing game of cards were dragged out of their beds about 3 a. m. in the morning to appear before the magistrate on the charge of gambling. It was an outrage, and the men were almost crazy with indignation. The thought of having to catch an early morning train shot across the minds of some, and then their feelings ran riot.

They ordered a trial and investigation at once, for some of the men had pressing engagements and must get out of the town on the first train. The magistrate was pulled out of bed for a second time, and the trial of the case commenced.

Smith, the reformer, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. P. Gordon, a well-known local attorney, conducted the fight for the defense. The investigation dragged heavily through the few precious hours of sleep that remained, until finally the magistrate, between yawns, judicially announced that it was the opinion of the court that the parties under indictment had committed no offense.

Things began to recoil on Smith, and his great ideas of reform faded away until his courage failed him and he stole silently away to his room at the hotel to get a few hours of rest before the day's work commenced.

"You must get up in there," came a chorus from the hall.

"What is the matter?" called out a dozing reformer.

"Matter! You come on out here and we will show you."

To cut the story of a life in one night into the compass of a few words, Smith was driven from the hotel on account of his peculiar views of reform, and as to what constituted gambling. He was ejected from the hotel, and in the dark hazy shadows of the night the grim outline of the figure of a wandering reformer was to be seen drifting aimlessly around the cheerless streets of Carrollton.

Judge—"Guilty or not guilty?" Prisoner—"Not guilty, boss." Judge—"Ever arrested before?" Prisoner—"No, boss. Ah never done stole nuffin before, needer."—Harper's Weekly.

## Low Prices on Coffee.

Rogers' 10¢ Whitehall, is selling this week, finest Java and Mocha coffee at 31 cents per pound. March 4-5-6

The trains have been blocked here time after time on account of the small space within which they are compelled to move.

MAYOR CALLS A MEETING.

Mayor Collier has issued an invitation to the railroad officials who are at the head of the railroads entering Atlanta to meet here in conference on the 22d of the month, regarding a scheme to lower the tracks and arrange in some way to rid the city of the nuisance of trains switching back and forth over the principal streets of the city. It is not believed that the scheme to lower the tracks so that the city can bridge its streets over them will prove practical, and thus the matter stands again.

It has been suggested and the suggestion comes from one of the most prominent railroad men in Atlanta, that all the roads should co-operate in the erection of the new station, and that if the Western and Atlantic and the Georgia railroad persisted they could continue the use of the present station for their suburban trains and could use the new station for the through trains.

The meeting which Mayor Collier has called will be an important one, and will settle to a certain extent what the future has in store for Atlanta with respect to a new and commodious passenger station.

**CROSS MOUNTAIN COAL** The Best Coal in the city for the price. Have you tried it? Call phone 191 for and give you coal absolutely free from slate and clinkers.

**CROSS MOUNTAIN COAL CO.,**  
feby-1m-eod YARDS 218 DECATUR STREET.

## COAL AT CUT PRICES!

Highest Grade Jellico Lump . . . . . \$4.00 Per Ton  
Highest Grade Jellico Nut . . . . . \$3.50 Per Ton

**GEORGIA COAL CO.** 48 W. ALABAMA ST. PHONE 794.

A Good Clean Nut Coal for \$2.50 Per Ton.  
Feb 14-sat mon wed fri-mo.

## AT THE THEATERS.

**WINTON, THE WONDER.**  
At the Lyceum tonight, tomorrow night and tomorrow matinee, Winton, the magician, will make his debut in Atlanta. This is his first American tour. The management of Mr. Winton have added another bright star to the cast of performers in the person of Miss Alice Raymond, the world's greatest lady cornet soloist. Her technique is perfect, her tone full, round and brilliant, exquisitely modulated and full of expression. Her stage appearance is superb and her costumes gorgeous.

**GEORGIA CAYVAN MONDAY.**  
On Tuesday night, next, Miss Georgia Cayvan and her company will present at the Grand opera house a new comedy entitled, "Mary Pennington, Spinster." It is by Mr. W. R. Walkes, a well known London dramatist, who, in addition to enjoying great popularity among his conferees in the British metropolis, is a popular member of the British government service. Mr. Walkes' work has been presented in London with much success. Miss Cayvan and her company are now making it known in this country for the first time.

"Squire Kate" will be put on at the opening performance Monday night, and also at the matinee Tuesday.

**"PALMER COX'S BROWNIES."**  
Among the many genuine novelties in C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Belanger's big spectacle, "Palmer Cox's Brownies," which will be seen at the Grand in the near future, is the sensational flying ballet from the Folies Bergere, Paris. This striking feature was secured expressly for the great American production, and it has been the talk of the theatre in all the large cities in which "The Brownies" has been presented. The flying ballet is introduced in the third act of the gorgeous extravaganza, just before the grand transformation scene. The stage is suddenly darkened, and immediately after, to the complete astonishment of the spectator, a number of beautiful girls are discovered flying about through the air in all directions without the use of any means of support. In their graceful flight to and fro they are transformed into birds, beetles and butterflies of the most gorgeous hues, and, when the stars and stripes are thrown upon the beautiful aerial dancers as a finale, the enthusiasm of the audience knows no bounds.

**"BOHEMIAN GIRL" TONIGHT.**  
The Robinson Opera Company still holding the boards at the Columbia. Tonight they will present one of the cleverest light operas ever written, "The Bohemian Girl." At matinee tomorrow the well-worn opera "Mikado" will be the bill. The engagement of this company runs throughout the rest of the week. They will announce their bill for Saturday night later.

## GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

In this penitential season it is easy to be good.  
For the girl who couldn't freeze on "a fellow of the world";  
And our modern Cinderella  
Can see with calm content  
The harbingers that tell us  
Our gayety is lost.

—Brunswick Times.

H. W. Magee, of Atlanta, was shaking hands with friends here last week—Calhoun Times.

The criminal docket was taken up in the superior court Monday, and Judge Fite is dealing with the law breakers in his usual vigorous style. Such cases as Judge Fite is disposed to hear will probably be tried next week before Judge Candler, of the Atlanta circuit, who will hold in Judge Fite's place—Calhoun Times.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, clerk of the circuit court, and Mr. J. S. Esby-Smith, examiner of the department of justice, an inspector of the federal judicial department, came down from Atlanta to the city yesterday on an inspecting tour. While here they inspected the books of the deputy federal clerk, Mr. Nathan Brown. The two gentlemen returned to Atlanta in the afternoon—Columbus Ledger.

The Daughters of the Confederacy held a most important meeting yesterday. A good crowd was present and the meeting attracted a great deal of attention from the fact that officers for the ensuing year were to be chosen. The result of the election was as follows: Mrs. J. A. Gammon, president; Mrs. B. H. Hamilton, Sr., first vice president; Mrs. E. H. Harris, second vice president; Mrs. C. Terhune, recording secretary; Mrs. J. A. Rounsville, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. T. Foyche, treasurer.—Rome Commercial.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy took place in the library parlors. The officers of the association were re-elected for the ensuing year, with the exception of a recording secretary. The office of recording secretary was abolished, as it was found that one secretary would be sufficient. A resolution was offered and adopted, thanking Mrs. Blount for her efficient services during the past year. The officers for the coming year are: Mrs. Appleton Collins, president; Mrs. William Rogers, first vice president; Mrs. B. W. Woodruff, second vice president; Mrs. T. O. Chestney, secretary; Miss Kate Ayres, treasurer; Miss E. F. Andrews, historian.—Trion Herald.

## DR. FRANCIS THOMAS ILL.

The Famous Physician Is Now in Very Feeble Health at His Son's Home, at Sparta.

Sparta, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Dr. Francis A. Thomas, an octogenarian and one of the most universally respected and honorable gentlemen that ever lived in Hancock county, is in extremely feeble health at his son's home, Mr. R. H. Thomas, of this city.

Dr. Thomas is a scholar, a Chesterfield of the ante-bellum type and as a physician in his palmist days and few equals in this section of Georgia.

The blood of a noble line of English ancestry runs in his veins. Dr. Thomas took great pride in his family and instilled into their youthful minds and hearts the true instincts of nobility. His family consists of five sons and one daughter.

Dr. J. R. Thomas, his only brother, who was for twelve years president of Emory college, died in California last January at the age of eighty-four. These two brothers were truly great and have done much to make the world better.

## The Most

successful Auction Sale ever held in Atlanta has just closed.  
Our remaining stock consists of our choicest goods, being too high



# WOMAN'S SOCIETY

## The White House Ladies.

It is an even election which stretches between the election of John Adams to the presidency and the election of McKinley, and many changes have come. It is said that the history of the white house began with the supervision of Mrs. Adams. She was unlike Mrs. Washington. As a girl she had been poor and after marriage she and her husband became diligent students. Mrs. Adams was fifty-three years old when she came to the white house, and for eight years she had been, as the vice president's wife, a leading figure in social life at the capital. She had also spent several years in Europe and was familiar with court usages.

Mrs. Adams was ill for some time after her husband's election and did not reach Philadelphia until after the yellow fever of 1793 had gone. In 1800 she went from Philadelphia to Washington in a carriage. The roads were very bad, and Mrs. Adams said of Washington that it was only a city in name, here and there a small cottage without a glass window, interspersed among the forests. The house was on a grand scale, modeled after the duke of Lancaster's house in Dublin. Mrs. Adams used to have her week's laundry hung up to dry in the East room; and the oval room, now the library, was her drawing room. The number of visitors who found their way to this room was surprising, considering that the house was literally in the wilderness.

The leaves inaugurated by Mrs. Washington, and continued with greater success by Mrs. Adams, were abandoned in the Jefferson administration. Mrs. Jefferson had been dead seventeen years, and Dolly Madison, wife of the secretary of state, succeeded Mrs. Adams as the reigning figure over the social life in the little capital. Jefferson, who had loved and courted her mother, was very proud of her. When Madison became president Mrs. Madison re-established the levees and in splendor and elegance eclipsed anything hitherto attempted by social leaders.

After Mrs. Madison came Mrs. Monroe, who had been a famous New York belle, and then Mrs. John Quincy Adams. Mrs. Adams was graceful and capable of entertaining great men. Among her guests were Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and the great Lafayette. About thirty years after Lafayette's visit the prince of Wales came over. Buchanan was president then, and his niece, Harriet Lane, was mistress of the white house. It is said that she was very beautiful. Buchanan was very fond of her, and had reared and educated her. His biographers say that his letters to her equal those of Chesterfield or Burke. After these came other mistresses of the white house, more or less graceful, beautiful and interesting women. Then came Mrs. Cleveland, who has won the affection of the whole nation for her superb womanliness and sweetness.

Yesterday Mrs. McKinley's reign began, and she will doubtless add another interesting chapter to the social history of the white house and prove herself a worthy successor of those who preceded her.

## Reflections of a Bachelor

From The New York Press.

That was a smart man who dedicated his book of poems "To One Who Knows." When a man forgives a woman he forgives her; when a woman forgives a man, she reminds him of it afterwards.

A baby show with six sets of triplets and thirty sets of twins is the best sort in the world to grow old bachelors.

Women like to take care of men, when they are sick because they know it's the only time they can get them at a disadvantage.

When a man tries to impress people he keeps quiet when he ought to talk; when a woman tries it, she talks when she ought to keep quiet.

A woman may make a fool of herself in a good many ways, but a man sometimes makes a good many fools of himself in the same way.

## A Charity Entertainment

A number of prominent women in town have been greatly interested in the night school for girls, which has been organized and in operation for two months. Another school will be started next Monday night, and it is hoped that a great deal of real good will be accomplished. But there is little question of the good, seeing the schools are for the young girls in the factory districts of the city, who have no time or opportunity for educating themselves.

Just now the schools need books, and the pupils need clothes—at least some of them do. In order to raise money for these needs the ladies interested have decided to give an entertainment, to be held after Lent. The entertainment will have musical, dramatic and spectacular features, and the best local talent will participate in it, thus insuring its entire success.

Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, who has been the promoter of the charity, and who is earnestly and warmly interested in its success, is chairman of the committee which has the entertainment to arrange. Yesterday a meeting was held and definite plans decided upon by the committee.

The programme as arranged yesterday will be divided in three parts. The first part will be the successful little comedy, "A Scrap of Paper." The second will consist of a short musical programme. The third will be a very charming ballroom scene. Colonial costumes will be worn in this and the stately minuet is to be danced. The scene ending in an artistic tableau. Copies of the play have been ordered and the parts will be assigned at once. A meeting will be held at Mrs. Hemphill's next week for rehearsing parts of the programme and discussing minor arrangements.

A number of Atlanta's prominent society people will take part in the entertainment, and, with the warm interest the public generally has for this most worthy charity, to encourage their efforts, it is sure to be a success.

## The Art Contest.

The committee from the Woman's Club met and considered the drawings submitted in the contest arranged by the club. The winning artist is Miss Adelaide Everhardt, of this city.

The design is for the cover of the spring catalogue of Douglas, Thomas & Davidson and that firm was induced by the club to offer a prize of \$25 for the best design.

Miss Everhardt's design seemed best to the committee from an artistic standpoint and from the standpoint of the advertiser. Forty-four designs were submitted in all. Some of them were unusually artistic and original and it was hard to decide between them.

Among those deserving special mention,

were the design submitted by Miss Martha Crawford Wheatley, of America, who is studying in New York, and a poster design by Miss Martha Duncan Beal, of Washington, Ga., who is another student in the New York school. Another good design is by Miss Eugenia Cobb and Miss Belle Newman, two Georgia girls, in New York. The designs sent in by Miss Martha K. Morton and Miss Maude Scruggs are given special mention by the committee. Other designs are by Mrs. J. King Cooper, of Marietta; Miss Caroline Geiger, who recently won a prize offered by The Journal for a woman's page head; Miss Mae Waring, of Cement, also sent in a charming drawing.

The interest manifested by the women artists in the contest is very gratifying to those who arranged it. It is certain that such contests will give a practical direction to the efforts of women who wish to do designing, and will be vastly beneficial to them.

The drawings will be exhibited at a meet-



Mrs. McKinley in Her Ball Dress.

ing of the art section of the Woman's Club, which will be held this afternoon.

## THE COOKING LECTURES.

The first of the series of cooking lectures to be given under the auspices of the Free Kindergarten Association was delivered yesterday. About 400 women were present and represented all sorts and conditions of women, apparently. If the mothers of the little free kindergarten pupils attend the lectures, and if they practice what the lecturer preaches, the children will be benefited in more ways than one by the lecture course.

A lecture by Butcher C. L. Wilkerson was the feature of the meeting. He told the audience how to choose meats and how to have them cut. With a large hind-quarter of beef he gave a practical illustration of what he was talking about. This was the beginning of a series of lectures intended to cover the whole scope of kitchen science. This was free, and a number of other lectures will be free of charge. Private lessons will be given also. The object is, primarily, to raise funds for the free kindergarten. The secondary object of imparting valuable domestic knowledge to women of all classes will be an indirect but very decided aid to the work of educating and refining.

A great deal of interest is being manifested by the women, and after coming to learn how a steak or roast should be selected it is quite likely they will want to hear the conclusion of the matter. They will want to know how steaks and roasts should be cooked, and how to prepare the accompanying dishes, and on through all the interesting table details.

The next lecture will occur tomorrow morning at 10 North Broad street.

## Local Society.

Miss Marion Colley, of Washington, Ga., is visiting Miss Roscoe Fitten.

Mr. and Mrs. George Harrison and family, after spending the winter in Atlanta at the Alhambra, will go to their summer home near Kirkwood next week.

Miss Laura Harrison is spending several days with Miss Rebecca Raoul.

Mr. Joe Boyd has returned to Griffin after spending a few days in Atlanta.

Mr. F. Allen McCarroll has gone to Montgomery, Ala., for a few days.

Mr. Ira Fort has returned from Macon.

Miss Nellie Dushman, teacher of the piano at Shorter college in Rome, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Sam Venable has returned from Key West and St. Augustine, Fla.

Last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Peters entertained a few friends delightfully at an informal whist party. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs.

Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wyly and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atkinson.

Miss Annie Bradley, formerly of Atlanta but now of Philadelphia, is visiting her cousin, Miss Myrtle Scott. Miss Bradley has many friends in this city who are glad to welcome her back again.

Mr. Hancock, a very prominent citizen of Savannah, who has been in the city several days, left this morning for Dahlgren.

Mrs. J. C. Tuglie has returned to her home in Augusta.

Colonel Joe White, of Augusta, has been in the city this week.

Mr. R. G. Taylor is visiting friends in Augusta.

Mrs. J. U. Jackson has returned to Augusta.

Miss Louise DuBois gave a delightful card party last evening at her home on

witness the inauguration ceremonies and to meet a number of friends from Connecticut, his old home.

## Out-of-Town Society.

### ELBERTON.

The Georgia Sororists held a delightful meeting at the home of Mrs. S. M. Pickens yesterday afternoon. March 18th they will give an elegant banquet to their husbands' friends.

At a meeting of the Harris-Allen Library Monday night Miss Vivian McCarty was elected librarian.

Miss Mamie Swift has returned to Wesleyan, where she is taking a special course in oil. She will stop in Atlanta the guest of Miss Faith Dorsey until Saturday.

Miss Sallie Arnold, who went to Florida some time ago, is receiving marked attention.

Superior court Monday will bring many visitors to the city. Many important criminal cases are to be tried.

The Circle, one of Elberton's lively, up-to-date and intelligent women's club, is making the progress as a club and holds very interesting meetings monthly.

Miss Ruth Cunningham is expected to visit Mrs. James Young Smith soon.

Miss Janie Heard, who has been visiting Mrs. T. C. Carlton in St. Louis, has returned home.

Mrs. W. T. Arnold, of Carlton, is on an extended visit to Elberton during the absence of Mr. Arnold to eastern markets.

### GAINESVILLE.

Colonel and Mrs. J. W. Whitney, accompanied by their interesting family, are among our distinguished visitors stopping at the Arlington.

Captain Eugene Main, an English capitalist, is stopping at our town and making some extensive deals in mines in this and adjoining counties. In the party are: Mr. H. H. Bush, of London; Colonel W. P. Epperson, Captain Asbury, Colonel C. H. Kingsbury and Mr. H. D. Jacquin. There are a number of ladies in the company and the Arlington is the scene of unusual gaiety and life.

Colonel C. S. Sanders and daughter, Dr. E. E. Dixon and family, Mr. C. S. Webb and lady have returned from a very pleasant trip to Charleston.

Miss Callie Nowell, a charming lady of Monroe, is visiting friends at the seminary. Mrs. John Hosh is on a visit to her mother at Hoshmont.

Dr. J. C. Dalapierriere and his lovely daughter, Miss Clara, are the guests of the family of Dr. J. H. Daniel.

Miss Katie Bell, of Cleveland, was married in this city last night to Dr. Herschel Kuntner, dispensary clerk in the Grady hospital, Atlanta. The match was opposed by the old folks but the wedding took place despite all obstacles. Both are popular young people.

### ATHENS.

Mrs. H. C. White gave an elegant luncheon at her home on Millidge avenue complimentary to Mrs. Bockock, who is visiting her son, Professor W. H. Bockock, of the University of Georgia. The table was beautifully adorned with American beauty roses.

Those present were Mrs. Bockock, Mrs. White, Mrs. J. A. Benedict, Mrs. J. W. Nevitt, Mrs. B. A. Stovall, Mrs. E. A. Crawford, Mrs. R. E. Deloney, Mrs. W. S. Basinger, Mrs. H. N. Harris, Mrs. M. M. Morris, Mrs. W. W. Thomas, Miss Sarah Frierson and Miss Basinger.

Mrs. Hochstrasser has returned to her home in Columbus, where she is the guest of her daughter, Miss Hortense, at Lucy Cobb institute.

Miss Bessie Walton has returned to Lucy Cobb institute from her home in Madison.

Miss Katherine Tins is the guest of the Misses Hodgson.

Miss Olivia Hodgson is visiting her cousin, Miss Julia Hodgson, of this city.

Miss Nellie Stern has returned from a visit to Augusta.

Miss Ella Belle Morrison has returned to Lucy Cobb institute from her home in Savannah, where she went to attend her sister's wedding.

The Ladies' Garden Club of Athens is making preparations for its regular spring exhibit.

## SUGGESTIVE STATE STORIES

### HE IS NOW A HUMMER.

A negro who lives near Hartwell was recently sick, and meeting a physician asked for some remedy. The doctor told him he ought to take three R's. The doctor was not familiar with the name of this well-known medicine, and when he returned home, sent his son to a neighbor's, who kept several hives, to secure three of the little honey makers. The bees were parched made into a powder and the decoction swallowed by the negro. He is reported to have recovered forthwith.—Hartwell Sun.

### A ROMAN'S AMBITION.

Professor T. M. Dent, of the colored school, will be an applicant under McKinley for minister to Hayti. Dent has a great many friends in Rome, both white and colored, who would be glad to see him appointed.—Rome Commercial.

### A SINGULAR CASE.

John Owens, an old citizen of Haywood Valley, had his right leg amputated just above the knee last Friday at the residence of his brother-in-law, G. A. Crenshaw, of this place. Mrs. Myers, Riddle, Cordle, and Henry, of this place, and Ballenger, his old family physician, of Dirltown, doing the work. For a long time his knee joint had been affected, rendering him a cripple, and recently the end of the bones of the lower leg at the joint had com-



Mrs. Garret A. Hobart.

mented to decay, which made amputation necessary. He is getting along splendidly, the doctors say, and hundreds of friends will be so glad to welcome him back to healthfulness again.—Tribune Herald.

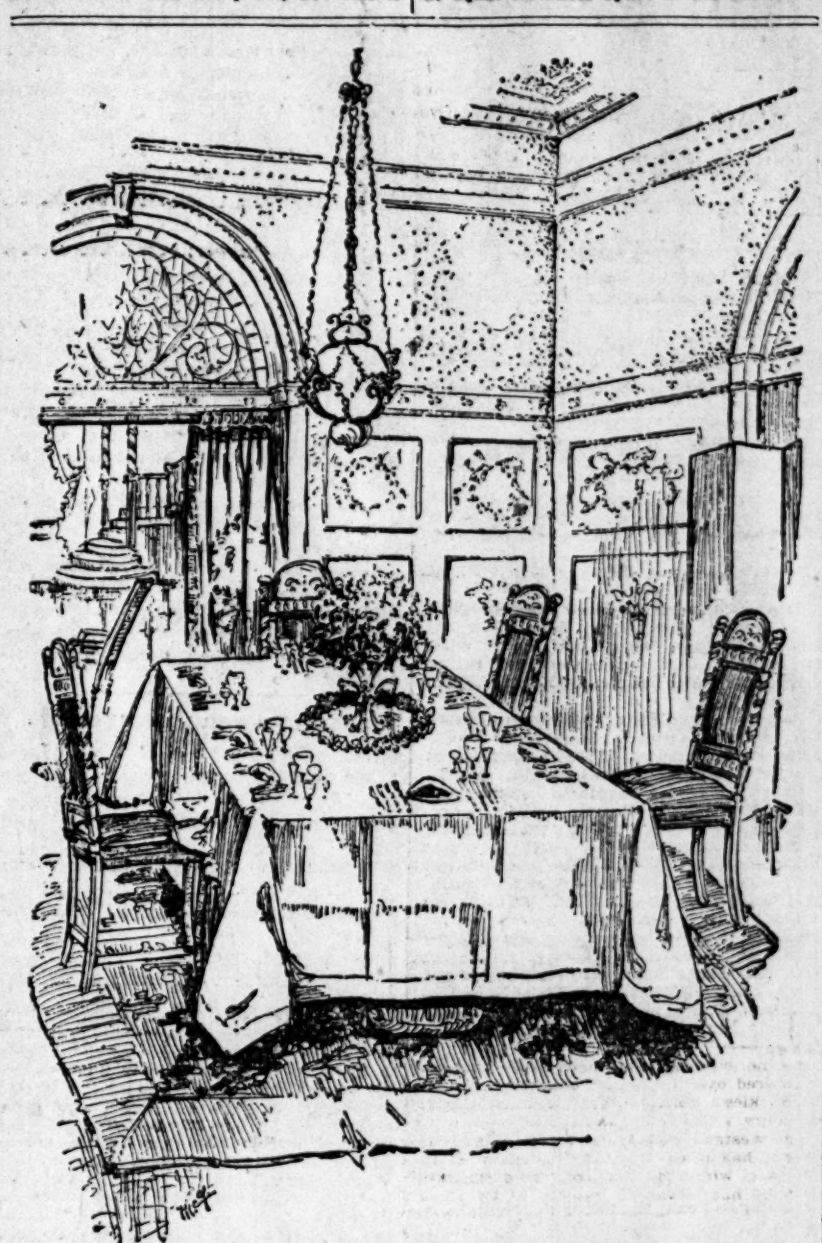
### HELP FOR OLD SALTS.

The Savannah Port Society contemplates the erection of a new sailors' home during the summer months. It will be situated on the corner of St. Julian and Lincoln streets and will be a commodious and handsome building. The Press has already published the plans of the structure. The building will cost the Port society about \$17,000. The annual meeting of the society will be held in a few weeks.—Savannah Press.

## CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS

The penitential season of Lent comes along at a good time this year. It will be proper for the senate to scrupulously observe it.—Columbus Call.

And Florida is howling for protection on oranges, lemons, etc., the whole country seems to have gone wild on protection. But this fact does not prove, nor will it



Dining-Room of a Member of McKinley's Cabinet.

ever demonstrate, that protection for protection's sake is right. It is wrong in principle, and principle which is wrong can never be right.—Brunswick Call.

It would be a relief to get on hand a little war with Spain, in order to really test this new navy of which so much has been said and written.—Brunswick Call.

The Jacksonville Times-Union says that Weyer has hospitals to burn. Uncle Sam once had powder to burn but evidently mislaid his ammunition when he put on his winter clothing.—Augusta News.

Major McKinley is a Mason. It is said he received his degree in a somewhat romantic manner. During the war he noticed that there was a peculiar and strong bond of friendship between certain confederate prisoners in a federal hospital and the surgeons who attended them. He made inquiry with regard to the matter, and was informed that the patients and the surgeons were brother Masons. He was impressed with the value of the brotherhood, and requested to be allowed to join it. He was made a Mason at Winchester, Va., on May 1, 1865, receiving his degrees at the hands of a confederate master of the lodge.—Savannah News.

The Italian "cockney" was conspicuous in Trion yesterday. Four representatives from the sunny climate, with monkeys and organs, were around collecting the shillings from our inhabitants. One tune and see the monkey dance for a cent.—Tribune Herald.

The women of Dawson are paying a great deal of attention to their flowers and the spring and summer will reward their energy with pretty and fragrant yards.—Dawson News.

They have had a very severe hale storm in Atlanta. And now they are trying to get the hale storm out of the city. Hale, but Hale does not appear to be in halting distance. He is probably half fellow well met with some other hale.—Thomasville Times.

### DANGER IN SODA

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for use as a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels and causes on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large, B grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste, and contain the natural acids, pepsines, and digestive juices necessary to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wurth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements and finds them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure may be had by addressing the Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich.

The Footpad—"Yer money or yer life!" The Count—"E-but, air, I shall not married be until se next month."—Puck.

### SOLD BY THE MILLION.

One of Our Most Important Industries the Making of Shoe Eyelets.

There are many things that are sold by the gross, says The New York Sun, and not a few are sold by the thousand, but there are not many that are sold by the million. Among the things that are sold, however, are shoe eyelets.

Shoe eyelets are made of brass by machines, whose operation is almost entirely automatic. Three or four machines are required to produce the eyelet in the form in which it is sold, the brass being fed into the machine in thin, flat strips. As sold to the shoemaker, the eyelet is turned down at one end only. The eyelets look as much as anything like so many little hats, with narrow brims and without any tops in the crown. The upper end of the crown, which is like the end of a little cylinder, is put through the eyelet hole in the shoe, the finished brim or flange of the eyelet resting on the leather upon the outside. After the eyelet has thus been put in place its inner end is turned down upon the leather by a machine made for that purpose. In the manufacture of the eyelets a number of very slight vertical indentations are made at equal distances apart in the outside of

## Rhodes, Snook & Haverty FURNITURE CO.

### DISSOLUTION SALE.

We think we've made it plain. We are going out of business, and our big Dissolution Sale is the success of the year. Furniture, Carpets, Mantels.

Three Big Departments Overflowing With Bargains Run Your Eyes Over This List.

Oak Bed Room Suits, 3 pieces.....\$10.00



Roll Top Office Desk, like illustration...\$11.75

Flat Top Office Desk, .....\$6.00

Sideboards, Oak...\$12.75 Worth \$13.00.

Sideboards, Oak...\$15.00 Worth \$22.50.

Folding Beds, Oak \$11.75 Worth \$15.00.

High Back Cane Seat Chairs, 6 for.....\$4.50

Woven Wire Springs .....\$1.00

Cobbler Seat Rockers .....\$2.00

Feather Pillows, 50c each

High Back Rotary Office Chair, like illustration...\$5.00

3ft Oak Tables .....\$2.75

Sideboards, Oak...\$10.50 Worth \$16.00.

Hundreds of Odd Dressers, Chairs, Beds and Fancy Articles of Furniture to be sacrificed to get rid of our stock quickly.

## CARPETS.

Best all Wool Ingrains, .....50

Best Body Brussels, \$1.00

Axminsters.....85c

Moquettes.....\$1.55

30x60 in. Smyrna Rugs, \$3.00 kind.....\$1.55

36x72 in. Smyrna Rugs, \$4.50 kind.....\$3.25

9x12 ft. Smyrna Carpets, \$35 kind...\$20.00

3x6 ft. Japanese Rugs, 99c

9x12 ft. Japanese Carpets.....\$3.50

12x12 ft. Japanese Carpets.....\$10.00

## MANTELS.

The very evident discrimination of wide-awake buyers is shown by the big purchases they are making daily in our Mantel Department. It shows that they know a good thing when they see it.

Bargains in Mantels that will astonish buyers. See our stock before you place your orders. Oak Cabinet Mantel with bevel mirror, tile hearth and facing, grate and frame, for \$12.50. Can't be duplicated under \$18.50. Our quarter sawed oak Cabinet mantel, 18x40 French bevel plate, tile and grate complete, at \$19.58 is a \$30 outfit. See our mantels and save money. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty.







GROWING EVERY DAY!  
The Evening Constitution is going into more homes daily—it is printing more news daily—it is improving in every way with every issue.  
You Can't Afford To Do Without It!

# THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

WEATHER FORECAST:  
For Georgia—Threatening weather and rain tonight; generally fair Saturday; colder in the northern portion.

VOL. I. NO. 1

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## Second Edition

3:30 P. M.

### A. T. WOOD FOR SENATOR

Gov. Bradley Has Appointed Him as Kentucky's Representative To Succeed Blackburn.

#### AT ODDS WITH MARK HANNA

Mark Sent Him a Peremptory Telegram Ordering a Special Session of the Legislature.

#### BRADLEY MAKES A HOT RETORT

Says Inferentially That He Will Mind His Own Business and Is Running the Public Affairs of Kentucky in the Interest of the People, Not of the Politicians—The Hanna Telegram, Which Is Said To Have Been Somewhat Salty, Not Made Public.

Louisville, March 5.—Governor Bradley and Mark Hanna are at odds about the senatorial question. The following telegram, which was sent from Frankfort yesterday, is self-explanatory:

"To Mark Hanna, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.—I stated in The Commercial Tribune more than two months ago that no session would be called until March 4th. I told you that a session would be called immediately after that date.

"Hence, your dispatch of today asking me to call a session immediately is unwarranted. The session will be called tomorrow and that act will be influenced alone by what I conscientiously believe to be the best interest of the public service.

"W. O. BRADLEY."

The governor declined to make Hanna's telegram public, and he would not talk about the matter. When asked what time he would set for the extra session, Governor Bradley said with some warmth that he would do as he blanked pleased about the date.

A friend of Governor Bradley gave the following details of the executive's differences with Hanna:

"Hanna was made to believe that Bradley intended to appoint a senator and then fail to call the extra session, all to beat Congressman Hunter, who wants to be senator. First came a dispatch from Hanna advising against an appointment, but in favor of an immediate extra session. The governor replied courteously, but went on and prepared the appointment of Major A. T. Wood as senator, and it will be announced tomorrow."

#### WOOD IS APPOINTED.

Louisville, Ky., March 5.—Governor Bradley this morning appointed Major A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, United States senator, to succeed Blackburn. The governor also issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the legislature for March 13th, to elect a senator for the full term.

### FIRST DAY IN WHITE HOUSE

President McKinley Performs His First Duties as High Ruler of the United States.

#### OLD CABINET CALLS ON HIM

Mr. Olney, However, Is Not Among Those Who Pay Their Respects to the New Administration.

#### MCKINLEY NAMES HIS NEW ONE

His First Act Is To Formally Name His Cabinet and Send the Papers to the Senate, Which Considers Them in Executive Session—Georgia Politicians on the Scene.

Washington, March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution. President McKinley is spending his first day in the white house.

The day is threatening and cloudy and the city is dirty and unkempt in consequence of the hard use it received.

There is still a great number of people in town, and in spite of the crowded condition of the trains last night and this morning there is evidently many thousands more people in the city than its ordinary residents.

The new president opened the day by receiving the clubs that paraded in his honor yesterday.

Their stay was made short in consideration of what he must have to do, and after they had departed the new president retired with his private secretary, J. Addison Porter, and performed his first official act as president of the United States. It was to sign the commissions for each of the members of his cabinet.

When this was completed he sent them immediately to the senate, which is now considering them in executive session. The first formality of the day took place when at 10:10 the late cabinet, with the noticeable exception of Secretary Olney, drove up to the executive mansion.

The gentlemen of the cabinet were received by their new chief, who greeted each cordially and had a chat with each individually.

The call was a brief one, and the secretaries soon retired.

Mr. McKinley, then again closeted himself with his secretary, and began his first hard struggle with the work that will be his for the next four years.

#### FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the first session of the fifty-fifth congress were witnessed by a very large assemblage of spectators in the galleries of the senate chamber.

The senate is today without the legislative partnership of the house of representatives, which body will remain in a state of suspended animation until called into renewed existence on the first day of the extraordinary session soon to be convened by President McKinley.

The republican side of the chamber looked as though the contents of a conservatory had been deposited in it.

Magnificent floral offerings had been placed on the desks of numerous senators who had taken the oath of office yesterday.

Continued on Eighth Page.

OF COURSE THEY WILL!



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY—"Now, gentlemen, get together and stay together."

### DIDN'T PAY POLICIES

Receiver Appointed for the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company.

#### THE ONE CRAPP WAS AFTER

This Time Another Richmond Was Heard From and Charles Z. Blalock Is Now Receiver.

#### IT IS W. J. MALLARD'S COMPANY

The Company Can Dissolve the Receivership with a Good Bond of \$3,500. This Same Concern Was the Cause of Crapp Answering to a Charge of Perjury—Some Further Interesting Developments Expected.

The Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company is in the hands of a receiver.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock T. W. Rucker and Arnold & Arnold as attorneys for H. K. Gardner, of Elberton, appeared before Judge Lumpkin with a petition asking that a receiver be appointed for the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company on the following grounds:

Six months ago Gardner secured a policy in the company for \$1,500 and sustained a loss by fire about three months ago and the company after frequent promises to do so failed to pay the loss. It was further claimed that there was danger of the assets of the company being lost unless a receiver was appointed to take care of its affairs.

Judge Lumpkin appointed Charles Z. Blalock temporary receiver and required the defendant company to show cause on March 13th why a permanent receiver should not be appointed. The defendant company will be allowed to give bond in the sum of \$3,500 with good security in behalf of Gardner and Frank Crapp, and if such bond is given the receivership will be dissolved.

The insurance company is the same one for which a receiver was asked for by Frank Crapp, who was afterwards arrested on a charge of perjury made by W. J. Mallard, manager of the company. Crapp was acting as the receiver of the George H. Holliday Lumber Company.

Dayton Hale is the president of the insurance company and W. J. Mallard is the secretary and general manager. Hale is a brother of W. C. Hale and the trouble in which the company has become involved is partly due to the failure of the co-insurers with which the president of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association was interested.

Some interesting developments in this receivership case are looked for.

#### MAYOR RESIGNS.

W. E. Seed, of Butler, Could Not Agree with His Council—To Hand in His Resignation.

Columbus, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution. Mr. W. E. Seed, mayor of Butler, has resigned as mayor of that town. He and the council could not agree as to the management of the town affairs and so at a meeting of the council last night he resigned.

### TOMPKINS APPEALS

He Is Not Satisfied With the Decision Rendered by the United States Judge.

#### GOES TO THE CIRCUIT COURT

Higher Tribunal Will Now Have To Pass Upon the Interesting Litigation.

#### THE SPEER INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

But a Supersedeas Will Practically Keep It in Force—Celebrated Building and Loan Case Seems To Be Far From Settlement.

The litigation over the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association receivership bobbed up serenely again in the United States circuit court this morning. The case came up through the application of Judge Henry B. Tompkins, representing Charles E. Garner et al., asking for an appeal to the circuit court of appeals at New Orleans. The appeal was granted by Judge Newman, and the case will now be presented to that tribunal for settlement as to whether the federal court should come in and take jurisdiction of the assets or not.

In accordance with his decision yesterday denying a receiver, Judge Newman issued an order this morning dissolving the injunction which was made against State Treasurer Speer on the 23d of last month, preventing him from turning over any securities in his hands to any parties without an order from the federal court.

#### APPLIES FOR SUPERSEDEAS.

As soon as this injunction was dissolved Judge Tompkins applied to the court for a supersedeas pending the appeal to the circuit court of appeals. His point was well taken and was sustained by Judge Newman, and will remain in force until the case is finally disposed of.

In keeping with the supersedeas Judge Newman issued an order which directs that the state treasurer shall not turn over any of the securities in his possession without a general or special order from the United States court, but does not keep the treasurer from delivering mortgages as they may fall due and may want to be paid, if the court is applied to and an order to this effect issued.

Judge Tompkins feels confident that he has a good case and will make a strong effort to have the decision of Judge Newman reversed by the circuit court of appeals and an order issued appointing receivers from the federal court to assume charge of the assets of the association and wind up its affairs.

The phase of the litigation has thus reached an interesting stage, and the attorneys on the opposing sides will battle harder than ever for supremacy before the higher court.

#### STRIKE GROWING SERIOUS.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—The strike at the Globe Shipbuilding Company is growing serious. Yesterday the blacksmiths and shipbuilders' helpers' union, composed of employees of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, 150 strong, went out and declared that they would stay out until a scale was made.

The shipbuilding industry in the city is now at a standstill and fully 1,000 men are out.

### FIRE BUGS AT WORK

Church and Dwellings Badly Damaged by Fire and Water This Morning.

#### BLAZE WAS A DANGEROUS ONE

It Started at 2:30 O'clock, and by the Prompt Work of Firemen It Was Soon Checked.

#### POLICE ARE AFTER THE FIREBUGS

The blaze started at No. 23 Garibaldi Street and Nos. 19 and 21 Were Destroyed—Hardshell Baptist Church Was Badly Damaged by Fire—Great Excitement Caused.

About 2:30 o'clock this morning the firemen answered a call which proved to be the largest fire of the year and it required excellent work on their part to keep the flames from spreading to other and more valuable property.

Four houses and one church were practically gutted and one house was badly damaged. The house in which the fire started was vacant, and has been for some time; this led Chief Joyner to believe that the fire was of incendiary origin and the report has been so made out. The police will make a strong effort to find the miscreant who started the blaze and if he is caught he will be dealt with as severely as the law allows.

When the department reached the fire it was found that the house at 23 Garibaldi street, a vacant two-story frame dwelling, owned by Perry Chisolm, was a mass of flames and was then ready to fall. No. 19, owned by Perry Chisolm, a one-story frame dwelling, occupied by James Brant, colored, was already far beyond control.

#### FIRE HAD A GOOD START.

The same was true of No. 19, owned by Green & Matthews and occupied by Tobe Gault, colored. The Hardshell Baptist church, colored, was in a blaze and the flames were spreading rapidly. The roof of No. 13, owned by Perry Chisolm and occupied by Roland Gault, colored, was in a blaze. This was the condition in which the firemen found the buildings when they arrived and they did good work to keep the flames from spreading. The street is narrow and the houses on the opposite side were already scorched when the fire fighting began.

It was seen at a glance that the flames in most of the houses were already beyond control and the firemen set to work to save the dwellings on Ira and other adjoining streets. After several hours of hard fighting it was seen that all of the houses would be lost except No. 13, which was saved, but which is very badly damaged. The dwelling at 158 Ira street, in the rear of where the houses were burning, was damaged by the heat, but not to any great extent.

The damage in all will probably amount to \$1,000.

#### AGREED UPON AN AMERICAN

Washington, March 5.—W. L. Chambers, of Alabama, who was formerly United States land commissioner of Samoa, has been agreed upon by Great Britain, Germany and the United States as chief justice of Samoa to succeed Judge Ito, who is also an American.

The king of Samoa makes the appointment and he will undoubtedly confirm the selection.

## Second Edition

3:30 P. M.

### BOLD GAME IS WORKED

Crooks Swindle Furniture Dealers by Getting Money on Forged Checks of Well Known People.

#### TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR IT

They Are Said To Be Tools of a Gang of Crooks Who Infest the City.

#### MANY CHECKS FOUND ON THE MEN

They Bought Furniture and Gave Checks in Payment, Securing Balances in Cash and Easily Duping the Unsuspecting—Game Worked at Several Places—Detectives After the Gang.

For over a week the retail furniture dealers of this city have been the victims of a smooth swindling scheme.

The scheme has been worked by a clever set of crooks, it is thought, who used negroes as tools.

Mr. C. A. McKinney, the Whitehall street furniture dealer, was the first to discover the scheme, and at once reported the matter to the detective department.

As a result the two negroes who have no doubt been used as tools are locked up at police headquarters.

Charles Sims is one and the charge booked against him is forgery. The other is Primus Lawson, who is held as an accomplice.

These two negroes will be used to trace out the parties who are suspected to be behind the scheme.

It appears that the negro Sims would go into a furniture store in the morning and look over the stock and select from \$15 to \$20 worth of goods. He would then inform the unsuspecting furniture dealer that he would call in the afternoon, pay for the goods and take them away.

The first dealer approached was E. M. White, of 378 Marietta street.

#### BROUGHT A "PERSONAL" LETTER.

After looking over the goods and selecting what he wanted Sims left to get the money. He returned in the afternoon and handed Mr. White a letter marked "Personal." The letter was opened and it read that the negro had done a job of painting for the party whose signature was at the bottom; that the amount was \$12 and the dealer could let the negro have what he wanted as a check for the amount was inclosed. The letter explained that the check was sent sealed up in the envelope because the party did not wish to risk it with the negro.

The letter was signed by a Mrs. Dibles. Sims only bought about \$8 worth and asked that the remaining \$4 be given him in cash. The dealer believing the check to be all right readily consented and the negro went away saying that he would call later for the goods.

This same game was tried on all the retail furniture dealers.

When the negro was arrested this morning and searched he was found with R. A. Hemphill, C. J. Cunningham, Mrs. J. L. Burgley, Mrs. M. D. Marsh, Mrs. C. S. Dabney, Mrs. M. L. Brown and others.

Detectives Harris, Wooten and Sheridan are working the case up and they believe that a regular organized band of crooks is behind the scheme and that the negroes who are now under arrest will furnish a sufficient clue to capture them.

### TO BLOW UP THE JAIL

A Dastardly Attempt of Prisoners To Wreck the Jail at Decatur With Dynamite.

#### THE PLOT WAS FRUSTRATED

A Prisoner Writes a Letter to the Sheriff Exposing the Plans of the Dynamiters.

#### Special Guard Was Placed To Watch

A Special Guard was Placed To Guard the Jail—The Sheriff Investigating. A Very Lively Sensation in Decatur. The Letter Which Disclosed the nefarious Scheme.

A plot to blow up the DeKalb county jail has been discovered by Sheriff Austin, and the dastardly scheme of the would-be perpetrators frustrated.

The jail is not much of a structure and it would not have taken a heavy explosion to have wrecked the entire building.

If the plans of the dynamiters had been carried out every prisoner, perhaps, and the jailer's entire family might have been blown into eternity.

The plot was discovered through a letter which one of the prisoners, a man named Henry Echols, convicted of cotton stealing, wrote to the sheriff. The letter was as follows:

"Mr. H. E. Austin: If anything wrong turns up in the night, don't blame me with it, for I am having nothing to do with it. Mr. Austin, you have been a friend to me. I am going to be one to you. Your friend, HENRY ECHOLS."

"P. S.—Some of the boys are going to try and blow out a sock with dynamite, so be on your guard—H. E."

On Tuesday the jail was searched and a lot of dynamite was found.

A special guard was placed at the jail to watch if any further attempt was made by the prisoners, but nothing was discovered. The sheriff is making an investigation to discover how the dynamite got into the jail, and who it was among the prisoners who intended to carry out the diabolical scheme.

The matter has created no little excitement in Decatur.

#### A RACE FOR LIFE.

Banker Hunt, of Easton, Was Bitten by a Mad Cat, and He Went to Paris.

Mr. W. B. Hunt, a prominent banker of Easton, Ga., has just escaped an attack of that dreadful disease known as rabies.

Mr. Hunt passed through Atlanta yesterday on the way to his home, after spending several weeks in Paris. When he left Easton a few weeks ago his life was in eminent danger, and it was a race for his life that he made to Paris.

Banker Hunt was giving a cat medicine at his home, when he was badly bitten by the animal. He suspected that the cat had hydrophobia, and he immediately set sail for Paris to receive the treatment in the celebrated Pasteur institute in that city.

After undergoing a number of very severe and painful operations he is again back home well, and saved from that disease that would surely have caused his death, he thinks.



BUD BROOKS,

The man who, with Grady Reynolds, is accused of the barbarous murder of Merchant Hunt near Dalton, and for whom rewards aggregating \$200,000 are offered. He is five feet, ten inches in height, weighs 135 pounds, has a scar on right cheek and another on left side of chin below the mouth; heavy dark mustache, sallow complexion, high cheek bones, sharp chin and nose and small, light brown eyes, somewhat sunken. He had \$2,100 of stolen money in his possession when he left Dalton.



MAJOR ANDREW T. WOOD,

Appointed Today United States Senator from Kentucky To Succeed Blackburn.



# McKINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS STRIKES A POPULAR CHORD

## HOPING FOR THE BEST

Only Kindly Criticism of the Address by McKinley's Friends and Foes Alike.

DON'T WANT AN EXTRA SESSION

New Yorkers Are Tired of Congress and Assert That It Should Be Sent Back Home at Once.

A CONSTANT MENACE TO BUSINESS

But Outside of This Feature the Speech Is Complimented for Its Simplicity, Plainness and Common Sense. The New York Newspapers Hail It as a Distinct Relief After Four Years of the Verbose and Platitudeous Amplification of Inane Phrases by Grover Cleveland—Their Comments.

New York, March 5.—The Press, republican, commenting editorially on President McKinley's inaugural address, says:

"President McKinley has spoken as those expected who had the highest conception of his character. He has maintained that excellent sense of proportion which has ever distinguished his public career. Before all things he places revenue—tariff revenue, not internal revenue, and revenue to be had from a protective tariff. This is the broad base of the pyramid of his policy."

The Advertiser, republican, says:

"President McKinley gives every guarantee of a business administration that an inaugural message can express. Like his letter of acceptance of the republican nomination, his first communication as president, addressed to the people, is remarkable for its simplicity of statement, its wholesome and welcome freedom from rhetorical pretense and the strong aid of common sense that pervades it."

The World, democrat, says:

"President McKinley's inaugural address touches with candor and courage upon nearly every question of importance now before the country. We must all hope for the best and wish Mr. McKinley every success. If he shall restore prosperity and make the government better and the people happier he will deserve well of his country."

SPECIAL SESSION UNNECESSARY.

The Herald, democrat, says:

"In his first message as president to the American people, Mr. McKinley makes an expected plea for protection, and announces that he will summon congress to meet in special session on March 15th to impose higher tariff duties. The reason or excuse he gives for this extraordinary step is the condition of the treasury, but he frankly avows that the purpose is for protection as well as revenue."

"In our opinion, a special session at this time is not only unnecessary, but likely to prove baneful by reviving the dreaded tariff agitation and affording new opportunities for jingo mischief, thus depriving the country of that rest which it so much needs after passing through a succession of crises which have greatly taxed its resources and handicapped its prosperity. As for protection, the country has had enough of its abuses and burdens and the people have repudiated it at the polls. Not even the election of McKinley was a protection victory."

"From this feature of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address we turn with gratification and hope to his views as to the true foreign policy of the United States. This part of his message is a timely, earnest plea for peace which does not detract from the statesmanship and patriotism of the president."

HOPES FOR BIG RESULTS.

The Sun, democrat, says:

"There is in the address the framework of an administration which can satisfy the country and restore prosperity to its citizens. There are some important omissions, some points of vagueness and some signs of what we believe to be mistaken judgment in the president's preliminary announcement, but the impression created by the document, we are sure, will be mainly favorable. Everybody will find in the first official utterances of President McKinley the traits of simplicity, apparent sincerity and an unaffected modesty in his attitude toward the other departments

of the government and the people who have elected him."

The Journal, silver democrat, says:

"He has announced his purpose of calling an immediate extra session of congress for the purpose of passing a new tariff bill and thereby remedying the deficiency of revenue which, it is alleged, is continually plunging us into deeper debt. This, it is assumed, will also launch the nation on a fresh course of prosperity. Far better would be the consideration of this extra session to a radical discussion and application of remedy to the evils of our whole currency system."

"Here is the dry rot which has paralyzed the business affairs of the country from center to circumference. Mr. McKinley has scattered through his inaugural address various expressions showing his desire and purpose to enforce the right of equally of all classes. It is but fair to credit him with perfect sincerity. But facts are facts, and President McKinley cannot struggle from the fetters of the party which elected him."

A HOPEFUL NEW ERA.

The Tribune, republican, says:

"The new era speaks in President McKinley's inaugural address words of bright hope for American industry and strong encouragement for American honor. After the last four years it is wonderfully refreshing to hear from the president of the United States a genuine and anxious desire for the happiness of the individual homes; for increased employment and compensation of labor; for restoration of national prosperity; for a public revenue instead of a public deficit; for faithful maintenance of the entire paper currency at par with gold everywhere and at all times; for protection of all rights of American citizens throughout the world, and for a manly and unhesitating defense of American honor. It is the inaugural address of an American."

The Times, democrat, says:

"The country will observe with great satisfaction that President McKinley puts at the very beginning of his message and contains the constant, clear and positive meaning of his words by the emphasis of their position, the declaration that the value of our 'money' must not be further threatened—it should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Mr. McKinley was elected for that specific purpose."

## CLAIM NOT ALLOWED.

VICTOR MCCORD WANTED INDEMNITY FROM THE PERU GOVERNMENT.

He Was Arrested and at One Time Sentenced to Be Shot, but Was Saved—Treated with Cruelty.

New York, March 5.—The Herald's special cable from Panama says:

A correspondent in Lima, Peru, telegraphs that the government of that republic refuses to allow the claim of Victor H. McCord, an American citizen, for false arrest and imprisonment. The claim is for \$300,000.

Mr. McCord was superintendent of the Andean Oceanic railroad in 1885. A revolution was in progress in Peru at that time and a train on which Mr. McCord had taken passage was captured by the rebels. Through the treachery of the engineer Mr. McCord was pointed out as the most important prisoner.

He was sentenced to be shot at once, but was saved by the efforts of a few Peruvians. He was then imprisoned and treated with great harshness and cruelty. After the release of Mr. McCord he filed his claim for \$300,000, the justice of which has been repeatedly recognized by the Washington authorities, Peru being as often requested to adjudicate and pay it.

## HEARS THE SAD NEWS.

Walsh, Editor of The Augusta Chronicle, Receives the Shocking Intelligence of His Mother's Death.

Augusta, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, while working at his desk Mr. Pat Walsh, managing editor of The Chronicle, received the sad and shocking intelligence that his mother had just died from an attack of heart disease.

Mrs. John Walsh retired last night in her usual health, but woke at midnight in great pain with a feeling of congestion about the heart. Before medical aid could be procured she had passed away.

She was an estimable woman and leaves a husband and seven children.

## TWO KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

A Frightful Nitro-Glycerin Blow-Up Causes Immense Damage and Takes Two Lives.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—A frightful nitro-glycerin explosion occurred on Albert Pike's farm at Orchard Park, this county, yesterday. Pike was instantly killed and a laborer from Bradford, Pa., name unknown, was blown to pieces.

The building in which the nitro-glycerin was stored was completely wrecked. Coroner Tucker, of this city, will take charge of the bodies and make an investigation.

## GOING TO THE MEETING.

Flanigan Leaves Athens to Attend the Meeting of the Southern Building and Loan Association.

Athens, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. C. D. Flanigan has gone to Knoxville to represent the Athens shareholders in the meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Building and Loan Association of that city.

Stock in that association to the amount of \$50,000 is held in Athens. The Athens stockholders are against the receivership.

## OFFICIALS HOLD CONSULTATION.

City Engineer of Augusta and Mayor Young in Athens.

Athens, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mayor W. B. Young and City Engineer Davidson, of Augusta, paid Athens a visit today.

They came to inspect the system of filters used at our waterworks plant, as Augusta has determined to put in new filters.

They were taken in charge by Mayor Pro Tem J. P. Rhodes and Superintendent W. L. Wood and shown every courtesy.

# ENGLAND IS WELL SUITED

McKinley's Address, With Slight Exceptions, Satisfies the Voracious British Lion.

## ARBITRATION VIEWS PLEASE

Too Much Protection in It, of Course, but That Was What Everybody Expected.

## A MERCHANT MARINE IS RIDICULED

So Long as We Shut Our Gates to Foreign Raw Material, Says The London Press, Just So Long Will the American Merchant Marine Be Conspicuous Only by Its Absence, for No Vessels Can Prosper When They Only Carry Cargoes One Way—Their Comments.

London, March 5.—The Standard commenting upon President McKinley's inaugural address says:

"It is a mild and not unpleasant effusion. The tone is a little smug and goody-goody, but kindly. Beneath its smooth words, however, a most serious purpose is observable. The refrain of the discourse is not peace with all men, but mere protection. Experience is of no use to either Mr. McKinley or the American people. They have not yet suffered enough for their economic heresies."

The Standard foresees blows aimed at the British iron and woolen industries, and possibly Canadian dairy products and lumber. It thinks, however, that on broad, general grounds there is not much room to regret the reversion of the United States to high protection which anyhow relieves Great Britain from the fear of destructive competition. The United States, it says, is going to deliberately circumscribe its field of operations and again prey on its vitals. The more the Union shuts itself up by self exclusion, the more must it see that it is the world's custom for raw products to pass away to other hands, and that no compensation can result through a mere flourishing export in manufactures.

## SEES LITTLE TO HOPE FOR.

It adds that Mr. McKinley's dream of restored merchant marine must also be unrealized. However subsidized, no marine can flourish on cargoes carried only one way. The message is, therefore, not hopeful so far as the immediate or perhaps the post-immediate future is concerned. A passing flush of activity might follow a new tariff. If it does, the holders in England of American securities would be wise to sell, for afterwards will come an inevitable collapse.

The Daily News says that on the whole the address is most satisfactory and reassuring.

It adds: "A curious feature is the way in which it tampered with the doctrine of the defeated party. Even the tariff paragraph is an endeavor to compromise between conflicting principles. The passage relating to a restoration of the merchant marine is one of the most significant, but it is not exactly for today especially, and the United States will never have an export trade to speak of while it willingly deprives itself of cheap raw materials which form the very basis of production."

## SAYS IT IS PRUDENT.

In its comments on the address, The Chronicle says:

"It is a very safe utterance and will doubtless commend its author to the good opinion of the American public. It will also confirm the estimate of other countries that he is a very prudent man, and has opinions on specific matters of his own. The tone throughout is good and manly. It is satisfactory to notice that he promptly assumes moral and political responsibility for the arbitration treaty. We wish we could believe the declaration against trusts was more genuine than we fear it is."

The Daily Telegraph says that the principles which inspire the McKinley bill could hardly have been re-announced in a more uncompromising form.

Gratification is expressed by all the newspapers on President McKinley's remarks on arbitration.

## CAR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

It Had Just Passed Away from the Point Where the Viaduct Gave Way and Crashed into Creek.

Cincinnati, March 5.—At a late hour Wednesday night 300 feet of the west end of the immense eighth viaduct gave way and crashed into Mill creek. As far as known no lives were lost.

A street car had just passed but a minute or two before and another was stopped just on the brink of the chasm. Both cars were filled with passengers.

The cause of the accident was the high waters that had undermined and generally weakened the foundation. To repair the damage will cost \$10,000.

# CLAMORING FOR WAR

Immense Crowd Gathers in Athens and Marches to the Palace To See the King.

## CROWN PRINCE QUIETS THEM

Populace Resent the Interference of the Powers in the Cretan Question.

## GREAT UNCERTAINTY AT SELINO

It Is Declared That Kandamos Is Still Holding Out, Despite the Previous Reports That the Town Had Surrendered to the Christians—The Reports Are Very Vague.

Athens, March 5.—The warlike preparations here continue without abatement. The reserves of 1890, 1890 and 1897 have been summoned to join the colors and they are responding with alacrity. All seem imbued with the desire for open hostilities against the Turks and the greatest enthusiasm is reported everywhere. It is stated that there will be a general mobilization of the Greek forces later. It is reported that the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier are commanded by German officers of the Ottoman army, and this adds to the bitterness felt against Germany for her attitude in the present trouble.

A great meeting was held here yesterday to protest against the action of the powers and to give expression of approval of the policy of King George. The crowd marched to the palace and entered its precincts, shouting for war.

## DENOUNCE ATTITUDE OF POWERS.

Several speakers addressed the crowd, denouncing the powers for the support they were giving to the Turks against the Christians, and calling upon their hearers to shed their last drop of blood in upholding the honor and rights of Greece.

Ultimately the duke of Sparta, the crown prince, who was attired in a general's uniform, appeared and briefly thanked the assemblage in the king's name for the loyal support they had given him. He then begged them to withdraw and to maintain the calm attitude that befitted the dignity of the nation in the present juncture.

Loud cheers were given for the king and crown prince and the crowds then proceeded to the ministry of finance, where a deputation was received by Premier Delanyannis.

He declared that the government would do its duty without exceeding what was right and just.

## SITUATION AT SELINO.

Great Trouble About Getting a Greek Vice Consul to the Scene of the Trouble.

Canea, March 5.—The situation at Selino and in the vicinity of that town is uncertain. The reports from there are very vague. It is declared that Kandamos is still holding out, despite the previous reports that the town had surrendered to the Christians.

For three days a discussion has been going on between the admirals of the foreign warships and M. Baraklis, the Greek vice consul, who was recently directed by King George to go to Selino to intervene with the insurgents in behalf of the beleaguered Mohammedans at Kandamos. The vice consul insisted on going to Selino on the Greek warship Hydra, but the admirals, apparently thinking that if he went in a Greek vessel, Greece would get too much credit for the rescue of the Moslems, declined to permit him to go on the Hydra.

They offered to place a Russian torpedo boat destroyer at his service for the purpose specified, but M. Baraklis very pointedly refused to go. It is now variously stated that M. Baraklis has gone on his mission of mercy, and that he has not gone. The importance of the matter lies in the desperate situation of the beleaguered Moslems at Kandamos. They may fall victims to the increased insurgents while the diplomatic quibbling proceeds, a fact which seems to be of no importance to the foreign admirals.

Public feeling here is strong against the attitude of the admirals, which may lead to the loss of many lives.

## FIGHTING ALL OVER CRETE.

Russian Warship Completes a Cruise Around the Island and Reports Hostilities Everywhere.

Canea, March 5.—A Russian warship arrived here today from a cruise around the island made for the purpose of observation. Her commander reports that fighting is going on in the vicinity of all the coast towns.

## COL. SMOLENTZ'S RESIGNATION

He Hands It In Because, He Says, His Advice About Re-Enforcements Was Not Taken.

Athens, March 5.—It is announced that the advice of Colonel Smolentz, minister of war, to send re-enforcements of Greek troops to Crete, which he has been refused by M. Delanyannis, prime minister, was never laid before the cabinet. It is believed that Colonel Smolentz, whose resignation has been announced, offered to resign as long ago as February 20th. The resignation of the war minister will have no influence upon the ultimate decision of the government to pursue its present policy.

In an interview today Colonel Smolentz asserted that the strength and number of the Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier were about equal. He had resigned, he said, because his advice to send further

re-enforcements to Crete had not prevailed, and for no other reason.

## TRIBUTE TO KING GEORGE.

Inauguration on the Part of the Conservatives Over the Paper Signed by the Liberals.

London, March 5.—Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Thomas Reid, Mr. Henry Labouchere, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Right Hon. A. J. Mundell and nearly one hundred other liberal members of the house of commons have subscribed their names to a letter to the king of Greece, paying him a tribute for his services to Crete, and expressing hope for the future safety and welfare of himself and the island.

The Standard will say tomorrow that the letter has excited indignation among the supporters of the government.

## OUTRAGES UPON CHRISTIANS

Wedding Party Set Upon by Arnauts and Turks and Three Persons Are Killed.

Vienna, March 5.—Reports have been received here of outrages upon Christians in Old Serbia by Arnauts and Turks. A wedding procession was set upon near Tezovo and twenty-one of the party killed or wounded, and an attack was made upon a priest and two peasants near the town of Frilip, all three of whom were killed.

## THE PORTE'S REPLY.

It Will Soon Be Delivered and Its Tenor Is Supposed to Be Acquiescent.

London, March 5.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Constantinople stating that the porte's reply to the identical note of the powers was drafted Wednesday and will probably be delivered soon.

The tenor of the reply is acquiescent. The dispatch adds that the powers have agreed upon the terms of their communication respecting the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, and that this communication will be handed to the porte on Monday, immediately after the Balmir festival, during which the public offices are closed.

## DISGRACE OF THE POWERS.

Gladstone Has No Mild Opinion About the Interference of Powers in Crete.

London, March 5.—In reply to a letter from the editors of The Chronicle, Mr. Gladstone writes from the south of France that to expel the Greek troops from Crete and keep a police, the butchers of Armenia, would further deepen the disgrace of the powers.

## MOHAMMEDANS KILLED.

It Is Reported That Many Have Been Slain in Sitia—Investigation Will Be Made.

Canea, March 5.—It is reported that a great number of Mohammedans have been killed in the villages near Sitia. The boys here request an impartial inquiry set to ascertain whether there is any truth in the report.

Sitia is the city in which a Moslem report stated that over 2,000 Mohammedans had been massacred by Christians, but upon investigation it was learned that the story was false.

## SHIPS FOR THE LEVANT.

Mediterranean Fleet of France To Be Prepared for Service Under Admiral Hymann.

Paris, March 5.—It is reported that the government is making preparations to order the mobilization of the Mediterranean squadron, which will be sent to the Levant under command of Admiral Hymann.

## CALMER AT CANEA.

Greater Security Prevails There Than There Has for Some Time Past.

Canea, March 5.—The city presents a calmer appearance today than it has for a long time, and a more secure feeling prevails.

A large number of Moslems were abroad today, and contrary to their custom of late, they were not armed. So general is the feeling that the worst of the crisis is passed that several shopkeepers have opened their places, and there was a slight revival of business.

## THOUSANDS OF DEATHS.

The Bubonic Plague Has Left an Awful Record of Fatalities in Its Trail.

Bombay, March 5.—The reports of the health authorities show that since the beginning of the bubonic plague in the city to the present time there have been 8,333 cases and 5,779 deaths from the disease.

## MALIBTOA MENACED.

The King of Samoa Having a Hard Time at Apia To Reign Just Now.

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Auckland, N. Z., says that advice from Samoa under the date of February 23d reported King Malibtoa was being menaced at Apia by a strong force of natives, led by King Tamasese, who was taking advantage of the absence of foreign warships to attack the capital.

Fighting was imminent and the foreign consuls could do nothing to avert disorder without the presence of warships.

## SHIP FOUNDERED.

London, March 5.—A steamer supposed to be the Stracusa, a German vessel which was last reported as having sailed from Hamburg, has foundered off New Quen, Cornwall.

Her mast is above the water. Nothing has been heard of her crew and it is supposed that they have been lost.

The Ketch Engineers has foundered off Fowey, Cornwall, and all her crew drowned.

# INGALLS ON CLEVELAND

A Scathing Review of the Late Administration by the Prickly Kansas Porcupine.

## INCREDIBLE AS A COMIC OPERA

He Has Given No Promises That He Has Not Broken, and No Pledges That He Has Not Betrayed.

## COMPARES HIM WITH WALPOLE

And Adds: "History Will Record Its Incredulity That Such an Impostor Could So Long Escape Detection—He Is the Central Figure of One Epoch to Which No Lover of His Country Will Ever Revert Without the Flush of Indignant Shame."

New York, March 5.—It has remained for ex-Senator John J. Ingalls to write the tersest and most talked-about obituary notice of the defunct Cleveland administration. He has in The New York Journal the following letter:

"Washington, March 3.—The last day of Grover Cleveland! Had the American people no other cause for universal joy, this alone would suffice. He went into power with much opposition. He goes out with none. The nation shares the belief with which he professes to anticipate liberation from the cares and burdens of state. If he has a hearty, cordial, sincere friend, advocate and champion in either house of congress, such a one lurks privily in ambush and makes no announcement."

"Intrusted with plenary power by the people in 1888, the failure of his administration in every department stands confessed. His policy at home has been destructive, and abroad humiliating and ignominious. The degraded coalition by which he was elected made no promises that he had not violated, and gave no pledges that he has not betrayed. His tariff reform has afforded neither revenue for the treasury, protection for capital, nor wages for labor. His financial measures have restored neither confidence nor prosperity. Upon the pretext of replenishing the gold reserve, the national debt has been increased and bonds sold to favored syndicates to meet deficiencies in the ordinary expenses of the government. His diplomacy has been apologetic and vacillating to the verge of dishonor, saved only from infamy by its grotesque and diverting imbecility."

"The Hawaiian episode would be incredible in the prospectus of a comic opera. There has been no day in the past four years that has not witnessed some triumph in Clevelandism—some bank closed; some railroad in the hands of a receiver; some merchant broken; some furnace extinguished; some man named and disabled veteran stigmatized and branded with dishonor, driven to the asylum or the grave. Boasting of his robust and incorruptible integrity, he retires with a vast fortune accumulated during the most disastrous period of his country's history, in which millions have been reduced from affluence to want, and from poverty to beggary."

"History will record its incredulity that such an impostor could so long escape detection. He is the central figure of one epoch to which no lover of his country will ever revert without the blush of indignant shame at the destruction of its resources and the degradation of its dignity and honor; a period that has no parallel except in the time of Walpole, described by Macaulay as the era of dwarfish talents and gigantic vices; the paradise of cold hearts and narrow minds; the golden age of the coward, the bigot and the slave." He bequeaths to his successor falling revenues, disordered finances, prostrated industries and social discontent, which has already obliterated political frontiers and will compel the readjustment of parties to meet the conditions of the revolution upon which we have entered."

"With a belligerent and mutinous senate, becoming constantly more jealous of its prerogative, the new chief magistrate will be compelled to tread the path of his feet with circumspection. He must take heed how he stand lest he fall. The people are fatigued with adversity. They are tired of hard times. They anticipate some miraculous and supernatural return of prosperity."

Popular fancy depicts McKinley standing like Moses at Horeb to whom Hamilton was likened by Webster in his magnificent apostrophe: 'He smote the rock of the national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth; he touched the dead corpse of the public credit and it sprang upon its feet.'

"But a menacing manifesto of the silver republicans dispels the hope of a safe administration majority in that body and makes the fate of the tariff bill, which has been already prepared, extremely precarious."

"Meanwhile, with the warehouses rapidly filling with the importations of all commodities whose price would be increased by the new bill, the prospect of increased revenues from customs duties is not very encouraging. It is perhaps too much to expect that the president will abandon the system with which his name and fame are so indissolubly associated and to the promotion of which he stands pledged, but to the disinterested observer it looks as though an additional tax on beer, whisky, tobacco and some of the other necessities of life would be the safest and easiest expedient for meeting the emergency."

"Incidentally the attitude of the senate emphasizes the demand that the constitution should be so amended as to provide for the election of senators by vote of the people. The fathers of the republic distrusted the capacity of the people for self-government. They endeavored to deprive them of direct power in the selection of the president and senate. But the great scandal and reproaches of our politics have not come from the immediate outrages of constituencies, but rather from the culpable intrigues of unscrupulous leaders and the venality of corrupt legislators."

"Experience proves that the wildest excesses of popular liberty are preferable to the dangers of its denial, however placid and splendid and guided the substitute may be."

JOHN J. INGALLS.

# NO REFORMS FOR CUBA

The Queen Regent Issues Her Decree, Saying the Time Has Not Yet Come for Them.

## NEWS RECEIVED IN HAVANA

Causes a Great Sensation and the Article of the Liberals Is a Surprise.

## INTERPRETATION OF THIS COUNTRY

Senor Sagasta Thinks It Would Be a Mistake To Grant Reforms Now, Because It Might Look Like a Concession to the United States.

New York, March 5.—A dispatch to The Sun from Havana says:

After all the talk about reforms for the island of Cuba and the publication of the decree signed by the queen regent of Spain, news came yesterday that there will be no reforms of any description for the present.

Cable dispatch from Madrid published here contains an extract of an article in La Epoca, of Madrid, in which it is said that after careful deliberation and consultation with the authorities in Cuba the government has decided that the time is not yet ripe to institute any kind of reforms in the administration of the island.

The news produced a great sensation here, and all the more when it became known that this new attitude of the government of Senor Canovas is strongly supported by the liberal party at Madrid.

The dispatch announces that Senor Sagasta, leader of the liberals, has expressed his opinion that it will be a mistake for Spain to concede reforms to Cuba after the interference of the United States in favor of them.

"The more," said Senor Sagasta, "that Spain concedes to Cuba at the request of the yankees the more they will ask, and as their policy with regard to us is based upon bad faith, the game will be endless if we let it go on."

The resolution of the government was adopted after long conference held in the office of Senor Canovas between the president of the council of ministers and the duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and General Ascarra, minister of war.

## ANXIOUS ABOUT M'KINLEY.

Spaniards Believe He Will Not Sustain the Fitting Out of a Filibustering Expedition.



## FULL PLAN OUTLINED

Commissioner Brown Talks About Police Protection for the County.

### HOW THE COUNTY CAN ACT

It Can Legally Appropriate Money for the Inspection of Roads and Bridges.

### THE CITY CAN PAY THE POLICE

The Two Appropriations Will Pay for All the Patrolmen Needed—The Plan Is Generally Indorsed—Many City Tax Payers Own Suburban Homes and They Are Clamoring for Police Protection.

A county police system, as outlined in the plans published in yesterday's Evening Constitution, will, all probability, be soon agreed upon and the people living outside the city limits have that protection to which they believe they are entitled.

Mr. Walter R. Brown, of the county board, made a statement to a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning in which he said:

"A good plan for giving the county police protection will soon be decided upon. It was partly outlined in your paper yesterday. The decision of the supreme court, while it says that the county has not the right to pay for police, it does not say it is not empowered to expend the county's funds for inspectors of roads and bridges. And right here will be the foundation for the new plan which will doubtless be adopted. As stated in your paper, we will endeavor to have the entire county incorporated for police protection just as it now is about in spirit. When this is done the city and county will join hands in giving all the protection to the residents of the county, who need their lives and property looked after just as well as the residents of Atlanta. The county in making an appropriation can do so for the payment of inspectors of roads and bridges, and the city can give a share for police protection. The officers appointed to patrol the county can then act both as policemen and inspectors. In my opinion the whole matter can be easily arranged."

The decision of the supreme court has only served to arouse the county residents to renewed efforts to get the police patrol service which they once had, and which proved so important to their interests. The plan suggested by County Commissioner Brown is meeting with a general indorsement.

It is urged that there are now a number of Atlanta's largest taxpayers who own suburban homes and that others will make improvements of country sites if they are guaranteed the police protection which has been discontinued under a legal technicality. The improvement of property in the county means more taxes and better roads, something which is bound to be beneficial to the city itself.

Among those who own homes in the county and outside the city limits are Chief Justice Simmons and Associate Justice Lumpkin. Then there are such well-known citizens and large taxpayers as Judge George Hillyer, Joseph Thompson, G. B. Adair, F. M. Potts, W. C. Sanders, W. C. Sanders, W. L. Calhoun, E. H. Thornton, Dr. J. P. Alexander, Dr. R. B. Ridley, Dr. Moreley, A. P. Morgan, Mayor Collier and many others.

At the next meeting of the county commissioners the matter will probably come up for consideration and some definite action be taken.

### CABINET MEETING IN ATHENS

The Course of the Greek Army To Pursue in Macedonia Is Laid Down.

Athens, March 5.—The cabinet council, which met last evening after Premier Deliyannis' interview with King George, sat until 1 o'clock this morning. It is reported that as a result of the deliberations of the ministers several important decisions were reached.

According to the report the cabinet determined upon the course of action of the Greek fleet on the coast of Macedonia, with a view to aiding the mobilization of the Macedonian forces, the guarding of Macedonian towns devolving upon the gendarmes and the depot battalions.

It is estimated that Greece will soon have 100,000 men under arms, including the reserves.

The Greek iron clads Spela and Tsara have sailed from Piraeus under sealed orders.

### COAL FOR THE SHIPS.

Port Royal Product Has Been Tested and Found To Be Satisfactory.

Augusta, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution. During the presence of the Atlantic squadron at Charleston the government contracted for 500 tons of coal at Port Royal for the use of any of the ships that might exhaust their supplies during the naval evolutions attending upon the blockade of Charleston harbor, but only a few hundred tons of it were taken by the Maine, the other large ships not having necessity for coaling. There has been an effort to establish an important coaling station at Port Royal, but the quality of the coal available there has been a drawback.

The ships require coal of high steaming capacity, and the Pocahontas coal is most highly esteemed. Two recent tests made by the Newark with the Jellico coal at Port Royal have proven thoroughly satisfactory, and this gives rise to new hope for Port Royal as a coaling station.

During the season 15,000 head of cattle are boiled down to extract of beef every week at Fray Bentos, South America.

## BIG ROW ON WITH NEGROES

The Arrest of Bob Steele Reveals the Troubles of Atlanta's Colored Masons.

### STEELE'S UNIQUE DECLARATION

He Says the "Low" Negroes Know Nothing of the Principles of Masonry.

### HAVE NO BUSINESS WITH IT

Steele Says the Better Class of Negroes Quit the Lodge When the Other Class Got Control—Negro Masonry and a Hog's Side Pocket. Steele Explains the Case.

As told exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday afternoon Bob Steele, the well-known barber, was arrested by a bailiff from Bloodworth's court on a warrant sworn out by Richard Treadwell, a colored brother in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, who stated that Steele had embezzled \$400.00 from the lodge.

Steele was taken before Justice Bloodworth and put under a \$500 bond, and his trial set for Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. When seen about the matter this morning Steele said: "I do not deny that I am short the amount, but there was no disposition on my part to take any money that did not belong to me."

"I have been treasurer of the lodge for about nine years, and have handled a large amount of money. When my successor in office was elected, last December, I checked up my accounts and found that I was short \$400.00. I immediately went before the lodge and reported the matter to them, saying that I was sorry about the matter, and would pay them back the entire amount. I made them the proposition for the payment of \$50 every quarter until I had settled."

HANDLED DOWN TOO SOON.

"The proposition was made in earnest and I supposed that it would be accepted, but this bull-headed negro, Treadwell, and his people of the city, kept the others from accepting my proposition and the warrant was sworn out. Those negroes have no idea of the first principles of Masonry. It was handed down to them too soon, and before they could appreciate it. A low crowd has obtained the upper hand in it, and for this reason the better class of negroes in the city refuse to have anything to do with secret organizations. It would have been better for me if I had severed my connections with all negro secret organizations ten years ago."

"Negroes have no more business with Masonry than a hog has with a side pocket. I have handled all of the money which has been paid into Big Bethel church treasury, and this bull-headed negro, as is shown by the refusal of my proposition."

### WORK OF THE GRAND JURY

ONE INVESTIGATION THIS MORNING BUT NO INDICTMENTS

Off on a Junketing Tour—The County Jail, Convict Camps, Roads and Bridges To Be Investigated. About the Jail.

The grand jury did not indict anybody this morning.

One of the witnesses who appeared before the jury was Mr. W. J. Mallard. His summons read: "To testify in the case of the state against John Smith," but it was understood he was to testify in the perjury case of Frank Crapp, against whom Mallard swore out a warrant several days ago on the ground that Crapp had sworn falsely in a petition for a receiver for Mallard's insurance company, the Mechanics Mutual. There was no indictment this morning, however, but the case is not yet disposed of.

### ON A JUNKETING TOUR.

The grand jury started out on its semi-annual junketing tour and will spend several days inspecting the jail, the convict camps and the public roads and bridges. This will defer any further action in criminal matters until some time next week.

In a body the jury visited the jail this morning, with Foreman Frank P. Rice marching at the head of the column. With one notable exception the grand juries of Fulton county have every six months for the past fifteen years roamed the county jail unimpaired and wound up with the statement that it was being conducted as well as it could be under the circumstances. The following will be the report which this grand jury will probably make on the jail this time:

### A ROAST FOR THE JAIL.

"We believe the Fulton county jail is a blot on the body politic and is a disgrace to any civilized community. We urge the rapid completion of the new jail, for the present county prison is not fit for the incarceration of any human being. But we believe the authorities are keeping it in as good a condition as possible."

### A LIFE TIME OF SENTENCES.

Two or three days ago the grand jury indicted John Terrell on two charges of assault with intent to murder and one for burglary. Terrell is the negro who, about a month ago, burglarized a boarding house on Ivy street and then attempted to shoot the landlady, Miss Wilkinson, and Police Officer Ivey. His sentences will aggregate more than an ordinary lifetime, and it all grew out of his unlawful desire to become the owner of a ham.

### TRIED TO BURN THE HOUSE.

Cordale, Ga., March 5. Special to The Evening Constitution.

An incendiary attempt was made to burn a dwelling house owned by W. C. Willford, of this city, at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

Turpentine was used on the walls. The flames were extinguished by the fire department.

## A WARRANT FOR ARCHIE

Formwalt Street School Lad Who Cut Sol Williams Held for Assault To Murder.

### STABBED SOL WITH A KNIFE

Sol Wore a Collar, and Archie Gave Him About "Dogs Wearing Collars," the Fight Resulting.

### EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE CASE

Boys Will Not Be Allowed To Return to School Until the Affair Is Investigated—Williams Boy Is Badly Hurt but Will Recover.

The cutting affray between Archie Cooper and Sol Williams, which had its origin in the Formwalt street school last Monday, as told of exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday, has developed some new turns.

Mr. A. N. Williams, father of the wounded boy, who resides at 436 Windsor street,



ARCHIE COOPER. The Boy Who Stabbed Sol Williams, of the Formwalt Street School.

has sworn out a warrant, charging Archie Cooper with assault with intent to murder.

The trial will come up next Tuesday.

Mr. Gregory, principal of the Formwalt street school, was seen by an Evening Constitution reporter this morning, and at first refused to give any information about the affair.

However, she said that she thought enough had been written about the matter and was so reluctant about imparting any information that she would not give the address of young Cooper, who, she said, would be a boy who had been kept in school on sufferance for a great while.

"I know more about the matter than any one," she continued, "but will give out nothing for publication."

Archie Cooper is a son of Mr. G. W. Cooper, a well-known and prosperous carpenter, living at 232 Cooper street. Archie is a bright looking little lad of thirteen years, rather small for his age. He said that the affair originated on the playground of the school at recess, at which time Sol Williams was teased by himself and others about a collar that he wore.

### DOGS WEAR COLLARS.

"Dogs wear collars," he said to young Williams, and turned to the teacher to corroborate his speech. Every one thought the matter ended as a joke, but after school on their return home both Williams and his brother, according to the statement of the Coopers, made an attack upon Archie Cooper, knocking him down. Archie drew his knife and inflicted a wound just above the hip in the back, which had to be stitched up by a physician.

Mrs. Cooper, the mother of the boy who did the cutting, said that the Williams were after money and that Mr. Cooper had offered to compromise the matter by offering an amount named by their lawyer, Mr. Hamilton Douglas.

The Coopers seem very much grieved over the matter and say that they hope it will be a lesson for good for both the young lads.

Major Blanton will take the matter up and make a thorough investigation. Until that is done the two boys will not be allowed to return to school.

### IS CRAZY ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

Peculiar Ailment of a Negro in the County Jail—Henry Thornton's Unsound Mind.

There is confined in the Fulton county jail a negro lunatic who is crazed on the subject of newspapers. He was taken before the ordinary a few days ago and a writ issued sending him to the state insane asylum.

### While on trial he cried out:

"If you will only give me a copy of The Constitution I will be all right. I used to read The Constitution, and my mind was clear and I was happy, gentlemen, happy. But I went to reading that goldbug sheet and I just got so befuddled that I don't know what I am doing."

Suddenly leaping from his chair he cried out in a loud voice:

"I've got more sense than all these newspaper dudes around this city. Everybody you see, gentlemen, are a racing with the devil, and he's a giving them all a mighty close shave."

This negro, whose name is Henry Thornton, is well known throughout Atlanta. He was at one time a close reader of all the papers he could get his hands on, and it is thought that so much reading crazed him.

### NEW DEPUTY MARSHAL.

Fred Dismukes Appointed To Succeed Mr. Crow.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. Fred Dismukes has been appointed United States deputy marshal at this point. He succeeds Mr. Crow, who resigned recently. Mr. Crow worked this district well, making a very efficient officer.

## THE DECISION MEANS MUCH

Outcome of the Litigation Over the Georgia Lease Is Watched With Interest.

### L. & N. MAKES A STRONG PLAY

Control of the Atlanta and West Point Is the Object in View.

### WOULD CHANGE CONNECTIONS

Giving the Louisville and Nashville a Through Line from Cincinnati to Charleston and from New Orleans to the Same Point—Southern Would Be Ousted and New Route Opened.

There is a big story behind the fight of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to retain absolute control of the Georgia railroad, and of the Central railroad to establish its claim to a half interest in the lease of the road.

The determination of this fight carries with it the future control of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and at the same time will either work for or against a through line which the Louisville and Nashville wishes to establish over its own tracks to Charleston harbor.

If the Louisville and Nashville can retain a title to an absolute lease of the Georgia railroad without the Central railroad being in the deal, it has plans on foot by which it will secure control of the Georgia and South Carolina railroad and then become the sole owner and lessee of tracks through to this great south Atlantic port.

The scheme which lies behind this fight is an important one and will work greatly to the advantage of Atlanta by reason of the fact that it will establish a through line by one system through Atlanta to the coast, which will prove one of the most valuable lines in the south and a healthy feeder to the markets of this city. Through trains will be placed in operation between Atlanta and Charleston and a new and fast line opened via this city from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville to the south Atlantic coast.

### PARTS IN THE DEAL.

Another point which not pass unnoticed is the part which the Atlanta and West Point railroad is supposed to own three-eighths of the stock in the Atlanta and West Point, the remaining portion being divided between the Central, the Louisville and Nashville and private individuals.

If the Louisville and Nashville can establish an absolute right to the lease of the Georgia it will give it a controlling interest in the stock of the Atlanta and West Point. When this controlling interest is secured it will assume absolute control of the operation of the Atlanta and West Point, which means a through line over its own tracks from New Orleans to Atlanta, and this is not the half. When the through line from New Orleans to Atlanta is established it will become an open competitor to the Southern, and instead of receiving and delivering vestibule trains at Montgomery they will be carried on toward the east as far as Augusta or Charleston, over its own tracks, and the Southern will have to resort to the old route via Birmingham and the Alabama Great Southern.

The decision which the litigation will bring about is being watched by railroad men all over the country. It is a strong play which the Louisville and Nashville is making, and if it ends successfully it means a complete revolution of the railroad connections in this section of the country.

### DEKALB COURT PUT OUT.

COURT DECISIONS PUT COURTS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

The Failure of the Law Creating the Court To Provide for Its Location Within an Incorporated City Was the Reason Advanced.

### THE CITY COURT OF DEKALB COUNTY WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED AS ON A PAR WITH THE CITY COURT OF ATLANTA BY THE SUPREME COURT.

That was decided this morning in the case of Clay against Houk.

It appears that Dr. Houk had brought suit against Clay for the recovery of a bill for professional services and was given a verdict. Clay resisted the verdict and appealed to the supreme court on a writ of error.

Without going into the merits of the suit the supreme court in a decision handed down this morning took the ground that no writ of error applies directly to the supreme court from the city court of DeKalb county because that court was created by an act of the legislature passed in 1883, which act made no provision for locating the court within the corporate limits of a city.

The law provides that the jurisdiction of the supreme court in writs of error shall apply only to the superior courts, the city courts of Atlanta and Savannah and of such other like courts as may hereafter be established.

This provision is construed to mean only in incorporated cities, and as the law failed to provide that the DeKalb city court should be so located, no writs of error may be taken direct from that court to the supreme court, but must be taken by appeal to the superior court and thence, if the litigants so desire, by appeal to the supreme court.

This decision places the DeKalb city court on a par with the county courts in such counties as have no large cities located within their limits.

### THAT REAL TRIAL TUESDAY.

The trial will be held on Tuesday at 12:30 o'clock and not Wednesday, as heretofore stated. Both sides feel confident, and it is said that over a hundred witnesses will be questioned.

## NEW HEALER IS IN TOWN

Individual With a Stubby Growth of Whiskers Says He Is in Touch With the Lord.

### CAN DO WONDERS FOR THE SICK

He Says He Can Make the Stars and Sun Disappear and Force the Moon To Dance a Jig.

### WILL DRIVE OUT UNDERTAKERS

J. W. Miller, a German, Says He Possesses the Gift of Divine Power and That He Can Make the Blind See—A Case Is Offered To Prove His Assertions—Healed a Horse-Kicked Negro.

A "divine healer" has struck the town. He came into the city a few days ago and has since been going broadcast through the city curing the sick, healing the wounded, making the blind see and the deaf hear. He claims that he is a regularly constituted and duly ordained divine healer and has not a scintilla of the fake about him.

His name is J. W. Miller and he is a native of Germany. He claims that the power which is invested in him by the Lord came to his knowledge about four months ago. He was at that time a vender of patent medicines and as soon as he was fully aware of his marvelous power he threw away all of his medicines and in a fit of determination to sever all connection with his past life even threw away his razor. This is the reason he gives for the stubby growth of beard which covers his face.

This morning Henry Johnson, a negro man who works in a stable on Madison street, was kicked by a mule. He thought that his leg had been broken and accordingly tried to make his way home. By a strange and remarkable coincidence he met the divine healer only a few steps from the door of the stable. Miller asked what the matter was and upon ascertaining the cause of the negro's limp said that he might be able to cure him.

The negro leaned up against the fence and the man made many and various gyrations of his hands and body. In a few moments he told the bewildered dandy to rise and walk, that he had been cured. Johnson did so, the cure was complete, and he is now singing the praises of the divine healer.

### HIS MUSICAL VOICE.

Miller claims that he can make the stars and the sun disappear. He can make the moon dance a jig to the tune of his musical voice and at the same time turn to all of the colors of the rainbow. He says that this power was invested in him by the Lord and that he might as well give it up, but he will not, because the unbelievers. He says that he has cured a number of the most complicated cases in this and other cities and since his advent into this section he has been working among the soldiers at the barracks and the superstitious negroes.

Strange to say this marvelous divine healer has completely ignored the weather and more responsible people of the city, but he gives as his reason for this that he is not well enough dressed and as soon as he obtains a little money he will give them the benefit of his divine power. When asked if he received pay for the healing which he does he replied that he took presents, but not pay.

The divine healer says that he is here to stay, for a while at least, and if he does all that he claims to do he will soon drive the undertakers out of business. He says that he holds regular conversations with the Lord at different times during the day and that he is in this way directed in all of his movements.

### WAS NEVER CONFIRMED.

Congresses Meet and Adjourn and Mr. Marbury Is Neglected.

Baltimore, March 5.—The chief justice yesterday sent to William L. Marbury, United States district attorney for Maryland, a commission that will continue him in office until President McKinley names his successor.

This action was made necessary because Mr. Marbury's nomination was never confirmed as his tenure of office expired with the adjournment of congress today. Mr. Marbury was appointed in September, 1894, but the nomination was held up in the senate, owing, it is said, to the opposition of Senator Gorman. The president again sent Mr. Marbury's name to the senate of the fifty-fourth congress, but it, too, adjourned today without acting upon it.

It is thought that President McKinley will allow Mr. Marbury to fill out the term of his original appointment of four years.

### SEARCHED IN THE JAIL.

Berry Wright and Frank Drakeford Put Through the Rub.

Berry Wright and Frank Drakeford, who have become notorious through their African emigration schemes, and who are now locked up in jail for contempt of court, were searched this morning by the jail officials.

The search was made on an order from the court, with a view of finding some papers that might convict the negroes. Wright is a shrewd negro and is charged with working several emigration schemes that are clear swindles. He has been in jail for two years for contempt in refusing to tell the court what became of the moneys he collected while working his schemes.

The search was fruitless, as nothing was found that would throw any light on the case.

A Canadian bride introduced recently a new feature in wedding ceremonies. She appeared in church with her pet canary fastened to her shoulder by a golden chain and the moment the organ sounded the bird burst into song.

## MOUNTAIN IS WANTED

The Prisoner Who Secured His Release Yesterday Has Left Atlanta.

### SHERIFF M'CRAVEY IS HERE

He Came for the Prisoner and Finds That He Has Flown to Parts Unknown.

### JUDGE NEWMAN REFUSES A WRIT

Governor Atkinson Will Be Appealed to for Requisition Papers for Mountain—Officer Was Sick When He Released Mountain.

Where is J. H. Mountain?

This is what Sheriff G. S. McCravy, of Laurens county, South Carolina, would like to know. The much-wanted man is, however, free, and no one knows where he is. He left Atlanta yesterday afternoon on the quiet and will try to keep out of reach of the South Carolina officer, who wants to carry him back to that state to answer on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

The writ of habeas corpus, which was served upon Deputy Sheriff C. W. McCravy, who had the prisoner in charge, was made returnable before Judge Newman this morning, but when the time came for hearing the case the prisoner was not in court. Instead of this Attorney Westmoreland read an affidavit stating that the deputy sheriff was sick and delirious when the paper was served on him at the depot Wednesday night, and being in this condition he thought that the officer from the United States court, Deputy Marshal Sam C. Dunlap, would take charge of him and held him until the case was disposed of. The deputy marshal did not see it that way. All he had to do was to serve the papers and there his duty ended. He returned to the custody of the case, and he immediately started for Atlanta to regain the custody of the prisoner. He arrived here this morning and was surprised to hear that Mountain was not in the custody of the law, as he had been abandoned by his brother, and had left the city.

### CASE CALLED THIS MORNING.

When the case was called Judge Newman promptly dismissed the writ, and would have remanded the prisoner to the custody of the South Carolina officer had he been in the custody of the United States, but by a peculiar turn of circumstances, he was not in custody, and consequently could not be delivered.

Attorney Westmoreland insisted that the United States should return the prisoner, but his pleadings were in vain from the fact that the United States officer had never obtained custody of the prisoner.

During the hearing of the case some spicy remarks were indulged in, and amusing disclosures made.

Mr. John Young Garlington appeared as witness for the prosecution, and testified that Mountain was the biggest racist in Georgia, and that there were half a dozen warrants for him in South Carolina, the special one upon which he was arrested being a clear bill of \$15.00.

### LEFT ON A STREET CAR.

It also developed during the trial that Mountain left Atlanta yesterday at 12:30 o'clock. Mountain was the biggest racist in Georgia, and that there were half a dozen warrants for him in South Carolina, the special one upon which he was arrested being a clear bill of \$15.00.

An affidavit made by E. B. Stanley was introduced, showing that Mountain had been under arrest since he left the city, but to remain in the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. A. R. Bryan, his attorney, denied that he had advised his prisoner in this way, but simply told him that he was not under arrest.

At any rate, the prisoner is free and will remain so until he can be located and placed under arrest again.

Sheriff McCravy is very much chagrined to think that the prisoner should have been allowed to escape so easily after having once been under arrest, and he will make every effort to get the man back into his custody and carry him to South Carolina to face his accusers.

He believes that Mountain is in Georgia, and he has applied to Governor Atkinson today for requisition papers for him. The request was forwarded from the governor of South Carolina last night.

### AGAINST LEASE SYSTEM.

Amalgamated Building and Trades Council Elect Officers—Are Against a Contract System.

On Wednesday night the Amalgamated Building and Trades Council held a regular meeting and elected new officers for the incoming term.

This organization has adopted a vigorous policy and will do all in their power to have the convict lease system abolished. They are against the present manner of letting contracts and hope to make a reform.

The new officers elected were: Financial secretary, W. H. Goodey; recording secretary, J. L. Poinexter; treasurer, W. P. Christopher; sergeant at arms, W. J. Williams.

### AT THE CITY STOCKADE.

At the city stockade at present there are 163 prisoners, mostly women, children and cripples. Mr. Dave Vining, the superintendent, says that he has never had so large a number of this especial line of prisoners before.

The women are put in the quarters to crack rock and the children and one-armed men haul the rock for them. Last year there occurred a peculiar coincidence at the stockade. There were six prisoners, and between them they had four eyes, three legs and four arms. The blind men drew water, the men with one arm poured it into the tub



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Leaving the city for a week or longer, send your subscription to the Evening Constitution by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., March 5, 1897.

ARISTOCRATS IN AMERICA.

One of Atlanta's visitors the other day was Mr. A. J. Murat, of Florida, a descendant of that brilliant marshal who was made a king by Napoleon, and whose son afterwards came to this country and married into the Washington family.

We are not surprised to read in The Morning Constitution that Mr. Murat is a modest and unassuming gentleman. This is true of all genuine aristocrats. In Virginia, a few years ago, there was a quiet country doctor named Fairfax. He was the only lineal descendant of Lord Fairfax and was entitled to a seat in the British upper house.

In England he would have been a central figure among the peers of that country, but he preferred to remain in Virginia, and there was nothing in his manner or mode of life to distinguish him from the gentlemen of his neighborhood.

As a rule, when you find a king, or a nobleman, who can trace his pedigree of nobility back to William the Norman, you will find a quiet, well behaved person who is a model of gentleness and amiability.

It is only the counterfeit aristocrat who swaggers and brags. The descendant of a Muggins will have more to say about blood and position than a genuine Vere de Vere who can trace his lineage back to the battle of Hastings.

This is a pointer for some of our society people who have just found out that there are such things as coats of arms.

NEW LITERARY POSSIBILITIES.

Mr. Scott Jackson, the Kensington, who murdered Pearl Bryan, seems to be "one of them literary fellows." He now kindly offers to furnish a confession of one thousand words in length for the sum of \$10.00.

This is a higher figure than any magazine ever paid the most popular writer, but Mr. Scott Jackson knows what he is about. He is evidently a member of the new literary school. He knows that in this age of information, culture and imagination count for nothing.

There is a craze for notoriety, and people are ready to pay fancy prices to see, hear and read the productions of the men and women who stand at the top of their profession, whether that profession be one of crime, one of good deeds or one of brain work.

But Mr. Jackson overrates himself. There are others in his own line of business whose pens should command higher prices. The lady in Holland who, some time ago, poisoned forty of her relatives in order to get their life insurance, ought to be able to command ten times more than Mr. Scott Jackson demands.

The fact that this offer has not yet been accepted simply shows that the publishers of the new literature do not know the real value of the wares now in the market. They should wake up.

BOTTLED UP.

Our sister city, Knoxville, is in a peculiar fix. The recent riot there has resulted in the arrest of the mayor, the police and the fire department for contempt of court, and they have all been compelled to give bond for their good behavior.

The average tough in Atlanta would be delighted to have the same state of affairs in this city. Under such circumstances Decatur street would have a reputation of the New Orleans mardi gras and the pugilistic encounters would lay Carson City in the shade.

Still this is only a surmise. Atlanta has never yet seen the time in peace or war when she could not take care of herself. And we know enough of Knoxville to feel assured that she will straighten out her tangle.

DELATED JUSTICE.

The supreme court of California has refused a new trial to Theodore Durrant, the nice young Sunday school monitor, who assaulted and murdered two girls in a San Francisco church.

This is very encouraging. The murder occurred only two or three years ago, and it now possible that the murderer will find his way to the gallows.

And yet there is no telling. In these days the resources of expert criminal lawyers seem to be unlimited. A sudden attack of insanity may cause further delay or the alleged confession of another person may have to be investigated.

We never knew that a murderer has been punished until his body is on the dissecting table.

According to the last census 3,000 persons over one hundred years old were found. Of these 1,200 were men. And yet a man might travel up and down the land

and not be able to find that many old women on the continent.

The colored brother showed up gorgeously at Washington yesterday.

With rest and a neryine Mr. Cleveland's health will improve in the course of a few years.

President Martin, of Atlanta, and the McKinley club, were among the finest looking people in the parade at Washington yesterday.

President McKinley is in very fine health and Mrs. McKinley's condition is wonderfully improved.

Lord Beresford gets exclusive privilege in the matter of water and electric lights at Fitzgerald. We don't know about electric lights, but if he will stick to water he will avoid lots of trouble.

Postmasters are wearing blue faces these days. They should cheer up. McKinley's tomahawk may not reach the smaller coes for a year or two.

At Carson City three men are the observance of all observers—Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Colonel E. C. Bruffey.

It is understood that the new administration will not order any more red tape. The outgoing concern left enough on hand to supply the country for the next ten years.

A train was overturned by wind in England the other day. Among other Georgia products the British will have to take our cyclones.

The critics of the new school will pronounce the following genuine poetry: "The jaybird sat on a hickory limb, And a sad, sad bird was he; His grief and his woe (or his woe and his grief) Was a pitiful thing to see. Said the bird: 'I learned today That the thing you see there holding the plow Is also called a jay.'"

SOLDIERS IN PEACE

SOLDIERS IN WAR

A few days ago the rumor of a possible war with Spain was discussed in our military circles, and the newspapers published estimates of the strength of Georgia's volunteer militia.

This was an eminently sensible and proper thing to do, and the Spanish minister at Washington doubtless took a note of the figures so kindly and unexpectedly furnished.

The volunteer militia gives a very faint idea of our fighting strength. We found that out about thirty-six years ago.

In Atlanta, just before the war, we had several fine infantry companies, a troop of dragoons and an artillery company. In the exciting days that followed the election of Lincoln the voice of every volunteer soldier was war.

After the secession of Georgia it was almost impossible to restrain these holiday soldiers. They drilled almost every night and wore a semi-military costume in the day time.

They wanted for glory, and wanted to march to the front before there had been any official call for their services. Occasionally, when they met in their armories, a vote would be taken to test their willingness to enlist for the war if it came. This vote was always unanimously in favor of fighting.

One night, however, when the outlook was blacker than ever, after the vote had been taken in one of the armories, the captain of the company stated that the vote was in the nature of a pledge, and that every soldier would have to stand by it. Possibly the great majority of the company would have ordered to the front. With this new light upon the situation, he proposed to take the vote again. This was done, and out of the sixty present only sixteen voted in favor of war.

The second sober thought of the company, had put in its work.

When the struggle opened in earnest Atlanta's volunteers were among the first to go to the field, but the companies found that the ranks so depleted by numerous resignations and medical certificates that they had to take in many new members before they were ready to march.

But the volunteer companies composed only a small fraction of the militia host, which immediately rallied around the standard of the confederacy.

In the years that followed many surprises occurred. Holiday soldiers who had won titles and uniforms for a dozen years sought positions in civil offices and governmental departments. Some crossed the line and others went to Europe.

Still, the great majority of the militia men, who were so fond of a military career in times of peace showed genuine grit and fought like heroes for four years. Some of those who had arranged their business affairs, provided for their families and then joined Lee or Johnston and fought faithfully to the end.

I believe that no city of Atlanta's size produced a greater number of volunteer militia men who were true to their colors and made a better record in the field.

Naturally, the people at home watched the career of these companies with intense interest. It was feared that many of the young men who had never known hardship of any kind would be unable to stand the exposure and privation of a long conflict.

To the surprise of everybody, these very young men developed into veterans and fought like tigers. Dry goods men and professional men, with soft hands and pink and white complexions, marched through the snows of Virginia, and Tennessee, slept in the mud and water of the trenches, and when they returned home on furlough were in a better physical condition than many of our soldiers who had been used to a rough outdoor life from their boyhood.

When these so-called holiday soldiers realized the real nature of war and the urgent need of their country, comparatively few of them shirked their duty.

I feel satisfied that the members of our volunteer militia today are the successors of the brave men of '61. It may be that many of them do not feel inclined to rush into war in a rash and hot-headed way, but they are men who will be equal to it. The man who looks at them in their parade and sizes them up in a fool if he thinks that they will not make good fighters. If he has such an idea let him investigate the matter, and when he comes to his senses he will doubtless think that Corbett and Fitzsimmons have lost a settlement.

The American soldierly spirit is not dying out. The descendants of the revolutionary veterans proved their valor in the war of 1812; their sons conquered Mexico; the sons of these carried on our civil war, and it is reasonable to suppose that their sons will make equally as good a record when the time comes, if it ever comes.

I am for the Georgia volunteers, and I want to see more of them, better equipped and better provided for by the state.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

## THE PASSING OF THE OLD GUARD OF ATLANTA

The honorary escort for the funeral of the late John Silvey was in many respects a notable one.

A glance at the list of names is in the highest degree suggestive. The personal history of the men named in that list would be the history of the city of Atlanta. It goes back to Marthasville.

Yesterday I was in a reminiscent vein, and the idea occurred to me that the old pioneers are rapidly passing away, and death is also claiming many of our citizens who, though not old in years, were among the builders of Atlanta.

Within the past few years what a goodly company has departed from the stage of action! Among the names that will readily be recalled are those of General Lucius J. Gartrell, Senator Brown, Judge Erskine, Shadrach Inman, Richard Peters, Dr. Willis and J. G. Westmoreland, A. W. Mitchell, William M. Lowry, Dr. Atticus C. Haywood, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, Dr. J. T. Lettich, Phil Dodd, Colonel Sam Williams, Dr. Henry Tucker, Dr. H. C. Hornaday, Captain Henry Jackson, J. O. Harris, W. A. Moore, Colonel E. N. Broyles, the Kiser brothers, Colonel L. P. Grant, Judge Richard H. Clark, Major Sidney Root and many others.

Some of these were pioneers, whose active life began with Marthasville, or Atlanta in its infancy, and others were younger men, who came here when Atlanta was in the ashes and put their brains and enterprise into the magnificent metropolis, which rapidly rose from the wreck and ruin left by Sherman's torch.

It should be understood that Atlanta has had a two-fold growth. The first period of her development was from the little hamlet in the woods down to that fateful November day in 1864 when the great conflagration literally wiped her from the face of the earth. The second period embraces her Phoenix-like rise from the ashes.

So we have two sets of pioneers, and they might be divided into ante and post bellum classes.

The man who started in a shanty here after Sherman left is just as much of a pioneer as the man in jeans who saw the beginning of Terminus or Marthasville.

John Silvey was a pioneer of ante bellum Atlanta. He came here fifty years ago, at a time when such men as Wellington Mitchell, Johnathan Norcross, Cousin John Thrasher, C. H. Strong, Richard Peters, Dr. J. F. Alexander and a few others were organizing the infant community. He was just the man to aid in such a work. Descended from a revolutionary ancestry, he was prepared to face danger and live laborious days and nights without shirking any duty or responsibility. From the very first he was a champion of law and order, and in those days such men were worth their weight in gold to the lawless town whose welfare was menaced by the thugs and outlaws who then swarmed in our streets.

So fearless and faithful was young Silvey, and so just was he in his intercourse with his fellow men, that the better classes at once became his devoted friends, and the rougher elements dared not interfere with him.

How he succeeded in rising from an humble beginning to the position of a merchant prince is known to the majority of my readers. The story of his life has already been told and it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

His death reminds us that the old guard is passing away. Few of that stout-hearted band, whose fidelity, sacrifice, foresight and enterprise have built up Atlanta, are left to enjoy the results of their labors.

Death has been busy in their ranks and they grow thinner year by year.

Among the members of the honorary escort I noticed the names of more than one hundred citizens who are entitled to be called pioneers of either the old or the new Atlanta. As my eye glanced over the familiar names a flood of stirring memories rushed through my mind. Many of these men were middle-aged citizens when I was a headless boy, but even in my school days their deeds were on every tongue, and one of the most pleasant tasks of my life was my attempt a few years ago to perpetuate their history in a local chronicle.

In this brief sketch it would be out of the question to take even a score of these fathers of Atlanta and give the faintest outline of what they have done for us. Take, for instance, Johnathan Norcross. Half a century ago he had made himself famous in the community. He was a leader in business, and as one of the early mayors of the town his brains and pluck had commanded the admiration of the idle and lawless and his courage had completely overawed them. At one time during his administration the enemies of order made an organized effort to secure control, but the fearless mayor collected a few friends and planted a cannon on the Norcross corner, and the advancing mob quietly melted away and never again dared to brave his authority. From that day dated the beginning of a new and better era for Atlanta. For half a century he has been a prominent figure in social, financial, commercial and railway circles, and he has displayed so much ability in a hundred different ways that he has been called "Atlanta's Grand Old Man."

Then there is George W. Adair. He was not only our first railway conductor and real estate agent, but he was also one of our most enterprising war journalists, a dashing officer in Forrest's command and the versatile promoter of so many enterprises that it would require columns to enumerate them. A history of the Gate City without his name would be like Hamlet with the prince left out.

The name of Dr. James F. Alexander recalls a thousand memories. In our early days he was one of our strongest and boldest spirits. He was a power on the side of law and order and his public spirit and energy have left a permanent impress upon the city. His patriotic work for Georgia during the reconstruction period would fill a volume, and a very readable one it would be.

Judge C. H. Strong is another pioneer who can never be forgotten. Fifty years ago he stood in the front rank of the men who constituted the backbone of Atlanta and his services to the city in more ways than one have been of incalculable value. James E. Williams was one of the best settlers and he was also one of our early mayors that we ever had. His wisdom, conservatism and fidelity have made him generally beloved and respected.

A. D. Adair, like all of the Adairs, has never shirked either danger or duty in peace or war, and is not only one of the most lovable and modest of men, but has proved in many ways a sacrifice to his

self his devotion to the interests of the public.

It was my purpose to mention only a few of the names of the older men in the list, but another glance fills me with the desire to say something concerning each individual.

Here we have such business men as Beck, McCallin, Robinson, Dodd, Russell, Berry, the Winships, Spaulding, Daniel, Everett, Draper, Hightower, Hallman, Clark, Fain, Venable, DeGove, Boyd, Green, Ryan, Gramling, the Kingsberys, Hill, Healy, Fittin, Langston, Oglesby, Cardler, Rich, Chamberlin, Kontz, Muse, McBride, Meadow, the Whitneys, Pattillo, Mayson, Russell, Leonard, and others residing out of the city. There are also such men of letters and capitalists as Buckner, Madock, Bullock, Thompson, the Innans, Austell, English, Currier, Neal, Rice, Haas and others.

The judges and lawyers in the list are all notable men. There are such names as Hopkins, Newman, Hillyer, Kontz, Calhoun, Thomson.

Among the doctors are Roy, Todd, Stiles and McManis. Fox deserves a whole chapter by himself. He is one of the pioneers of new Atlanta, coming here just after the war, and whether in public or private life, he has always been known as a brainy, big-hearted man, who would make any sacrifice to serve a friend or advance the interests of his people.

Captain E. P. Howell is another well-known name in the list. He is one of the old pioneers of Atlanta and after his second victory with sword and pen are matters of history.

There are other names in the list which will suggest to the thoughtful reader much that is interesting in this reminiscence line.

The old guard was well represented in the escort, and I hope and trust that there will be no vacancy in its serried ranks for many a year to come. Honest John Silvey was a fortunate and a happy man to gather about him such friends.

We must accept the dispensations of Providence, but I never hear of the death of one of Atlanta's pioneers without feeling that it is untimely, for this fair metropolis of ours is so youthful that all of her sons and daughters and all of her fathers and champions, in my eyes, are youthful, too.

I cannot see why the men who stood by Atlanta's cradle should not be spared to see what is in store for us in the twentieth century, whose dawning light already glides out brightly on our horizon.

But this is dreaming. "Time will not spare us, and the day is not far distant when "taps" will sound for the last of the old guard and he will go to his eternal camping ground.

## Constitutional Amendments.

A SONG OF THE PINES.

I sigh for the land where the jasmies are blooming. The dingles and dells with their fragrance perfuming. Gray nooks that the showers of sunshine are flooding. Dim aisles where the silence of ages lies brooding.

Those calm, cloistral woods with rare melodies ringing. And the proud plumy pine trees are sighing and singing. Green glades with the white stars of Bethlehem gleaming. Braw banks where the spirit of summer is dreaming!

I long for the sound of the sweet south wind blowing. The rhythm of wine-colored waters soft flowing. The kingfisher's call in the reach of the river. Where the crabapples bloom and the green willows quiver.

Where whippoorwills card their weird songs at night. When bright glow the gems on the flushed brow of heaven; And these scenes that are dismal and dreary. Where the spirit finds peace and there's rest for the weary!

Too long in my soul have those sentiments slumbered. Too long have I suffered from sorrows unnumbered. Too long have I grieved for place and position. And sacrificed all for a paltry ambition. A vain would I give up the fruitless endeavor. Dismiss the desires that consume me forever.

And seek 'mid the scenes of that blossoming vale. To mingle with those that the night dew are weeping. Ere time the last ties of mortality sever. And the waves of oblivion close o'er me forever!

Montgomery M. Tolson.

AN ENVYABLE JOURNEY.

How I did envy Professor Glenn that trip to Moultrie. Today he sat down and told me how he traveled thirty-one miles from Spaulding to Moultrie and after he crossed the little river for twenty miles he only passed one house. They never do things by halves in that country and when a big man like Professor Glenn visits them they show him big courtesies. The trip for a good portion of the way was over a tram road that leads out into the heart of the forest and ends in a grove of stately trees whose tufted crests wave and toss in the warm gales from the south laden with the aromatic odors of a thousand early blooming flowers.

The engineer had other business to attend to and after taking him as far as he could the special engine furnished for the occasion he left his distinguished passenger amid the solitudes of those lonely woods and backed out the same route that he had come. The man who was to meet the visitor with a buggy was belated and the educator, learned in the lore of many languages was left face to face with the mute eloquence of that stately scenery that needs no language to tell its tale.

But this is dreaming. "Time will not spare us, and the day is not far distant when "taps" will sound for the last of the old guard and he will go to his eternal camping ground.

Almost day by day a member drops out of the ranks and is seen no more. One by one the leaders and the followers yield to the stern command of that foe, that dread conqueror whom no mortal can resist.

It is a time to look into the future, as well as to glance at the past. Would that we could penetrate the dark vista before us and know the fate of our comrades. But this cannot be, and perhaps it is for the best. The old guard will still move on in solid phalanx as hopeful and resolute as when more than a generation ago it met and vanquished the forces which then opposed Atlanta's progress.

In this list of veterans whose names are before me now who will be the next to go? The question brings a shudder to the stoutest heart, and yet it carries with it no thrill of fear. The men who have so nobly done their duty to this gracious city, through their storm and stress of war and the vicissitudes of peace, will be ready for their last battle when the signal comes. Atlanta's old guard is still marching on. It has new conquests to make. It is an organizer of victory. In its Napoleonic dictionary failure and defeat have no place. When its work is over, when its day is done, it will die, but it will never surrender.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

WITH THE GEORGIA SAGES.

Judge John Tolbert Harrison, of Lumpkin, is in the city. He is a sort of half-breed newspaper man himself, and he brings tidings of Latimer, of the Lumpkin sort of "sage." Latimer is a larger sort of bat crowd than usual and his painted cane goes last year was very good. His cork toes were not injured by the blizzard and he is in good shape to turn out.

When Gene Russell started to Nassau he was singing in church as a bassist. But when he drank some of that sugarcane rum they had to pull him away with a lasso!

Major McKinley, in choosing his minister to Greece, should not ignore the excellent qualities of Mr. Pyle, of Pearline.

Lord Beresford he acted as herald of progress for frisky Fitzgerald. Got a cinch on the rights. For her waters and lights. And he cuts up now like a three-year-old.

The Trion Echo has changed its head to a lion's head, and it is a pity to crite heads, till it gets one that will fit.

Trox Bankston is learning to swear in half dozen ways and he is putting on the first table is through he can copper on to one of them.

Sam Jones went to Macon to half-soul the folks. But he listened to some of Tom Loyless's jokes. And since then he's feeling unhappy within. For he found out the source of original sin.

The Richmond Paper has been resurrected, but will it be the paper that Graham Foster made it? Graham was a good paper sort of "sage." Latimer is a larger sort of bat crowd than usual and his painted cane goes last year was very good. His cork toes were not injured by the blizzard and he is in good shape to turn out.

There was a Hidalgo named Weyer who made some cheap fame as a jester. But when bold Pittsburgh Lee crossed the Mexican border he was found to be several shades paler.

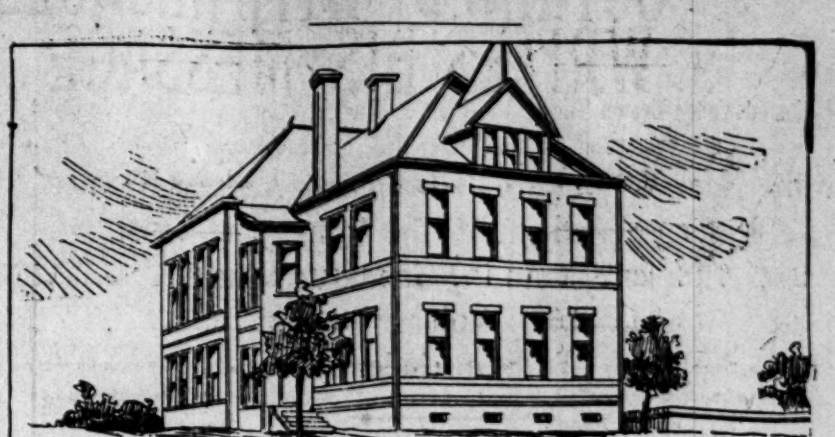
Major Moses P. Handy, in The Chicago Times-Herald, gets off the following: "William Jennings Bryan finds that running for president was a good investment after all. His earning capacity has increased several thousand per cent. He looks down the long lane and he looks back upon the masses; he has joined the classes, for at the present rate he is earning a good interest on \$100,000 worth of advertising."

Thank the Lord the inauguration is over, and we can now watch the Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair.

Moss Cuban victims. If these fellows don't look out, they will wear the noses out whipping the Spaniards.

Nashville city census took place last night. Nashville should have waited until Nashville had been found from.

## DAVIS STREET SCHOOL ACCOMPLISHES MUCH



DAVIS STREET SCHOOL

The teaching force of this school is an altogether good one. The principal is Miss Gussie Brenner and the excellence of the obtained results are the best proof of her good and devoted work. She has the completeness as well as the details of her work well in hand and she has brought and is holding the school at its present high standard.

The other teachers of the school are Miss Agnes Stuart, teaching the first grade; Miss Bessie Mobley, Miss Josephine Heinz, Miss Cornelia Orr, Miss Lily Flynn and Miss Kate Springer, assistant principal.

Davis prides itself among other things upon its music and if it were satisfied to be on a par with the least perfect of Atlanta schools in this line it would be doing much, but instead it strives for the highest place, and indeed the singing and musical studies at Davis street school are remarkable.

But indeed the singing in all the public schools in Atlanta is remarkable. To understand its value it would be enough to show the real knowledge of music as an art and a science that is possessed by any one who graduates from a public school here. He or she can read music, fluently, know the value of the different signs that are part of the language of music, or to express it, simply know the language of music as it is written to a well advanced degree.

Besides this they know music as few sets of children do anywhere.

This is a distinct point of the Atlanta public school system and nowhere is this feature seen to a better advantage than in the Davis street school. Even in the six grades of the school the degree of proficiency that is reached is very high and as some one commented on the singing of the school: "It sings like an old, well-trained choir."

Davis street is fortunate in having an assistant principal who is an excellent musician, but it would be manifestly unfair not to mention the name of the musical director for all the schools, Mr. B. C. Davis, who is responsible for the excellent condition of things now existing in the public schools of Atlanta in a musical way.

Certainly Davis street presents the sight of an important school doing a large work, and doing it as well and in a way that is most advantageous to the school and its scholars.

ACHESON.

Altogether the children evince a thirst for knowledge that is satisfied and fostered. Davis street occupies a building that is pleasant and well adapted for its purposes. It is of two stories and has recently been renovated. The school is cheerful and exceptionally comfortable with its large airy rooms and uncrowded condition. Some of the classes are overfull, but a sufficient number of rooms for the number of classes is meant.

They were delighted with their trip and say that the crowds were something enormous.

M. B. Hutcheson, of Montgomery, Ala., is numbered among the arrivals at the Kimball today.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, of Gainesville, spent the day in Atlanta yesterday on some important business.

Mrs. H. S. Peck, and her three charming daughters, of Chicago, are at the Aragon hotel. They will remain in the city for several days.

Robert Patterson, of Athens, is spending the day in Atlanta. Mr. Patterson is located at Athens during the fall and winter months, where he is engaged in buying cotton for a large Philadelphia firm.

Ernest D. Mendenhall, of New Haven, a prominent traveling man, is at the Marion.

G. G. Fabst, of Milwaukee, representing the celebrated brewing concern, is at the Aragon for a few days.

W. L. Waller, of North Carolina, is spending a few days at the Aragon.

B. B. Johnson, of Brooklyn, and P. Halstead, of New York, are at the Aragon today.

A MOUSE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

The first thing that would impress a woman on going into the courthouse would not be the dim, dark corridors, with their animated groups of men in earnest conversation, nor the majesty of the law that reigns supreme from the flagging that begins at the sidewalk to the very top of the tower where the great clock moves ponderously to the touch of time.</



# WILLIAM J. BRYAN WRITES HIS MESSAGE

On the Heels of McKinley's Inaugural Address Comes  
a Ringing Statement on the Money and Trust  
Problems from the Candidate Whom  
6,502,685 Voters Wanted  
To Be President.

William J. Bryan, who was the choice of 6,502,685 voters for president of the United States, has written his message to the American people, and it is published on the heels of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address to show the difference there would be in the two public documents had the verdict of the election been in favor of the democrats. Mr. Bryan's message was written exclusively for The New York World, and is furnished to The Evening Constitution by The World with its consent for publication. He writes as follows:

(Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.)  
Washington, D. C., March 2.—The campaign of 1896 resulted in a widespread study of economic questions, and this study resolved itself into a conviction that something is wrong.

People may differ as to the proper remedy, but disease in the body politic must be admitted.

The American people have, so to speak, summoned a physician—one reared and educated in the republican school—and while they have sufficient strength to overcome the effect of any drug which may be administered, they also have sufficient intelligence to determine by experiment whether their condition is improved or made worse by the treatment.

## TWO KINDS OF POLITICAL PHYSICIANS.

To carry the figure a little further, political physicians may be divided into two classes—namely, those who seek to improve existing conditions, and those who seek to reconcile mankind to the conditions which exist.

There are some who, when a complaint is made, endeavor to discover the cause and judge of its merits, while others endeavor to silence complaint by compelling the people to submit without remonstrance, no matter how much they suffer.

I do not know that I can describe the difference better than by suggesting that some attempt to cure hunger by increasing the quantity of food, while others recommend that the stomach be contracted until it fits the food.

## PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Those who in state and nation are intrusted with legislation will be held responsible for the manner in which they deal with the questions which now confront our people. Without excluding other questions from consideration, I desire to call attention to two—the money question and the trust question.

Of the money question first. The contest between bimetalism and gold monometalism has begun, and will not end until one system or the other secures a complete triumph.

Silver is now in an intermediate state. While gold has a monopoly of mint privileges, standard silver dollars are a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where they are specifically contracted against.

Silver cannot be left in this position permanently. It must either be restored to equality with gold or relegated to the plane of token money and made a limited legal tender.

From 1792 down to 1873 gold and silver were alike standard money. They were coined without limit at a fixed rate (at first 16 to 1 and afterwards 16 to 1) without discrimination against either metal, and during a part of the time, at least, they were coined without charge.

Bimetalism seeks to return to that system, and as the means of restoring bimetalism as it existed prior to 1873, favor the opening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

## DEBTORS HAVE RIGHTS AS WELL AS CREDITORS.

The right of the debtor to select the coin of payment is a part of bimetalism, and this right is lodged with the debtor, whether the debtor is a private individual or the government.

National bank notes are redeemable in lawful money, and during the war the banks exercised the right to redeem their notes in the lawful money which was the cheapest, namely, greenbacks. It should also be remembered that during the war the government exercised the right to discharge its coin obligations in the coin which was the cheaper at that time, namely, gold.

The prohibition of special contracts is also necessary to bimetalism. If the public welfare requires the use of two metals as standard money, then it is certainly contrary to public policy to allow one metal to be demoralized by private contract.

Special contracts create an extraordinary demand for the kind of money contracted for and tend to destroy the parity and put a premium upon the money designated in the contract. The interests of all the people who use money should not be sacrificed in order to give an unfair advantage to those who loan money.

There is no compromise ground between bimetalism and gold monometalism. Some have objected to the ratio of 16 to 1, but they have not endeavored to secure bimetalism at any other ratio. Some oppose the independent action by the United States, but aid from other nations is so remote a possibility that dependence upon international bimetalism is equivalent to the advocacy of gold monometalism.

Besides deciding between monometalism and bimetalism, the American people must decide between greenbacks and national bank notes.

Most of the monometalists favor national banks of issue, while nearly all bimetalists prefer the greenbacks as we have them to-day, and are in favor of driving the national banks out of the business of issuing money.

For years the national banks were content with their privileges and left the greenbacks undisturbed, but they have recently commenced an attack upon government paper under the pretense that the issuing of paper money is a part of the work of banks.

They insist that the government should, to use their own language, "go out of the banking business."

## THE PEOPLE MUST ISSUE MONEY—NOT THE BANKS.

Now that the issue is raised, a comparison will be made between the two systems, and I feel confident that the comparison will lead the American people to the conclusion that the issue of money, whether metallic or paper, is a part of the work of government, and they will then demand that the banks shall go out of the governing business.

I have merely stated the financial problem as it now presents itself. To avoid the issues raised is impossible; to postpone their settlement will only prolong the period of agitation; to err in their treatment is to invite the wrath of an awakened people.

## TRUSTS.

The trust has few defenders. It lives because it has numerous secret but influential friends.

Its existence is not only a menace to the national welfare, but an impudent denial of the ability of the government to protect its citizens.

Jefferson said that one of the main duties of the government was to restrain men from injuring one another.

Never was it more necessary than now for the government to exercise this restraining power. All admit that the government should protect the physically weak from injury at the hands of those who are physically strong, and yet the strongest man is scarcely twice as powerful as the average man.

Now, when improved machinery and associated wealth make a single corporation a thousand times as strong, sometimes, as the average individual, is it not right and necessary to protect the peculiarly weak from injury at the hands of those who are peculiarly powerful?

## THEY ARE AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

There are so many arguments that can be made against the trusts that one scarcely knows with which argument to begin.

It is a gross injustice to leave the people at the mercy of a coal trust, an oil trust, a sugar trust, a coffee trust, or any other trust which can control the price of an article of necessary consumption, and then extort millions from the consumers.

It is as much the duty of the government to protect society from these institutions as it is to afford protection against the highwayman or the burglar, and yet I am not sure but there are arguments even stronger than the arguments directed against the amount of the extortion.

The fact that a trust can drive a merchant out of business if he refuses to join with the trust threatens to make a complete change in the business methods. It is impossible to conceive of a more demoralizing condition than that in

which the merchant is compelled to choose between bankruptcy on the one hand and conspiracy against the welfare of society on the other.

## CORRUPTING TO OUR POLITICS.

Under such conditions honesty, industry and business ability count for nothing; merit is punished and wrong is enthroned.

If any stronger argument can be found against the trust it is found in its corrupting influence upon politics. A small per cent of the unjust profits gathered in by great trusts will make such a large contribution to a campaign fund that the party which received the contribution is likely to manifest but little disposition to "kill the hen that lays the golden egg."

The head of the sugar trust once testified that the trust contributed to the republican campaign fund in republican states, to the democratic campaign fund in democratic states and to the campaign funds of both parties in doubtful states. Are these donations merely an evidence of devotion to the political principles of all parties, or are they made as a business investment for the purpose of purchasing immunity from just punishment?

## LEWIS TRUST INQUIRY COMMENDED.

The recent trust investigation in New York has brought out much valuable information.

Aside from business methods and the size of the profits, the public has learned that the salaries of trust officials increase in size as the memories of those officials decrease in retentiveness.

But, after all, investigations only furnish information; they do not correct evils. Newspapers can spread the information before the public and can assist in the building up of public sentiment, but at last the people themselves, through their representatives in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government, must secure the relief which they desire.

## HOW MONOPOLY BECOMES SECURE.

Legislators who secretly favor trusts will not legislate against them; executive officers who secretly favor trusts will not enforce laws against them; judges who secretly favor trusts will not interpret laws to their disadvantage. When the people are sufficiently aroused to the iniquity of the trusts, and sufficiently earnest in their determination to exterminate the trusts, then, and not until then, will the trusts disappear.

## A NEW LAW SUGGESTED.

As a means to an end I suggest that a law making it a penal offense for any corporation to contribute directly or indirectly to any campaign fund will greatly aid in the securing of anti-trust legislation and in the enforcement of anti-trust laws when enacted.

A movement against the trusts has already been started in some of the states. I have no doubt that the movement will continue, gathering in strength as it progresses, until the anti-trust forces finally camp upon the shores of the Potomac and control the national government.

W. J. BRYAN.  
(The sub-heads in Mr. Bryan's Article are the Editor's.)

# CLEVELAND AND OLNEY ARE NOW ON THE OUTS

They Disagreed as To the Ruiz Affair, and the Secretary  
Told the President That He Could Take the  
Remains of His Administration and  
Go Duck Shooting With It.

New York, March 5.—A Sun special from Washington says:

It is learned from what is deemed trustworthy authority that President Cleveland and his secretary of state disagree on the advisability of sending the Ruiz correspondence to the senate, and, as a result Secretary Olney told Mr. Cleveland that he could take the remains of his administration and go duck shooting with it.

Wednesday morning Secretary Olney sent to the president the correspondence in the Ruiz and Scovel cases, and, incidentally, took occasion to severely criticize Consul General Lee for his attitude in the matter of asking for warships.

Mr. Cleveland reviewed the correspondence, and sent it back to Mr. Olney, saying that he would not permit it to go to the senate in the shape he had fixed it up.

Word was sent to the senate that "it would be incompatible to the public's service to furnish the desired correspondence."

# THE GOVERNOR TAKES ACTION

He Orders a Stay in Requisition in  
the Marcus Baum Case.

## HABEAS CORPUS IS PENDING

Governor Atkinson Decides That in  
Justice to All Parties the Legal  
Points Involved in the Case Now  
Before the Courts Shall Be Settled  
First.

Governor Atkinson has put a quietus  
on the Baum requisition case from Augusta  
for the present.

The case came before the governor some  
time ago, when a requisition was asked for  
the return of Baum to the Maryland au-  
thorities by the governor of that state.

Baum resisted the requisition on the  
ground that it was simply an effort being  
made by Maryland creditors to get him  
back there so that they could have a better  
leverage for the collection of a debt.

The case was argued before Governor At-  
kinson by several attorneys from Augusta  
last Monday and this morning he issued  
the following order:

"In re-application for revocation of war-  
rant on requisition of the governor of  
Maryland for Marcus Baum.

"It appearing on hearing of the above ap-  
plication that legal questions are made in  
the case and that these questions are now  
before the court in a habeas corpus case  
made by said Marcus Baum; that neither  
party may be deprived of the right of ap-  
peal to the higher courts when a decision  
is made, it is

"Ordered, That no further action be taken  
in the case in this office until the questions  
involved of which the courts have jurisdic-  
tion have been finally adjudicated.

"W. J. ATKINSON, Governor.  
"JOHN F. ATKINSON, Secretary."

## A PERMANENT ENDOWMENT.

Mercer University's President Work-  
ing for It.

Atlanta, Ga., March 5.

Special to The Evening Constitution.  
Rev. H. R. Bernard, financial agent of  
Mercer university, went to Macon today  
to confer with the university officials con-  
cerning this work.

Mr. Bernard has been quite successful  
in this work thus far, and has secured  
several thousand dollars toward the per-  
manent endowment fund of Mercer Uni-  
versity.

He will enter actively upon the work of  
canvassing within the next few weeks.

## Saturday Bargains

One Case Dress Calicoes . 34c yd  
One Case Dress Gingham 34c yd  
12 1/2c Grade Dress Satens 74c yd  
12 1/2c Grade Percales . . 74c yd

Misses' Ribbed Black Hose . 5c pair  
Men's Seamless Socks . . 5c pair  
Ladies' Navy Blue Cheviot Skirts,  
Taffeta Lined, 4 yds wide, for  
. . . . . 75c each

At TAYLOR'S  
240 Marietta Street.

# DR. JOHNSON BOUND OVER

Justice Sorrell Required a Bond of  
\$400 from the Physician.

## PROOF WAS VERY STRONG

Dr. Johnson Stoutly Denies the Fact,  
However, and Employs ex-Governor  
Boynton To Defend Him Against the  
Charge of Assault.

At Griffin this morning Dr. G. F. Griffin  
was bound over to the next term of the su-  
perior court on the charge of assaulting  
Mrs. Pitts.

The bond was fixed at \$400 by Justice Sor-  
rell, before whom the preliminary trial was  
held.

A special from Griffin states that ex-Gov-  
ernor Boynton made an eloquent speech in  
defense of Dr. Johnson and Attorney Lloyd  
Cleveland argued very strongly for the  
state. The details of the case are very sen-  
sational.

Some time ago Pitts met Johnson on the  
streets of Griffin and fired several shots at  
him, Johnson returning the fire after he  
had fallen, but none of the shots on either  
side did any damage.

Both parties were arrested and Pitts then  
charged that Dr. Johnson had violated the  
sanctity of his home by taking advantage  
of his absence to act in an improper man-  
ner toward his wife, who resisted his ef-  
forts. He stated that when the matter was  
reported to him he went to Johnson, who  
signed an agreement to leave Griffin and to  
stay away unless recalled by serious sick-  
ness in his family.

In the beginning of the trial yesterday  
Johnson stoutly denied his guilt but the  
agreement in his own handwriting was  
produced in court and witnesses testified to  
having seen him sign it without any duress  
on the part of Pitts or his wife.

The case will now go over until next sum-  
mer, when it will come up in superior  
court. All the parties implicated in the  
sensational affair stand high in the com-  
munity, and it has been the sensation of  
the hour since the shooting occurred.

## BROUGHTON LAKES LEAVE.

The Roanoke Preacher Bids Farewell  
to Sin-Ridden Atlanta and  
Goes Home.

Last night Rev. Dr. L. G. Broughton  
preached his farewell sermon to the people  
of Atlanta at the First Baptist church. He  
left this morning for his home in  
Roanoke.

He spoke last night on "Going Forward."  
His sermon was somewhat of a review of  
his work since his visit to the city.

He said that he had condemned the popu-  
lar sins, dancing, playing cards, wine  
drinking and open saloons, and would  
defend the gospel truth if every brick in the  
city turned to a demon and rose up in  
his path.

At the conclusion of his sermon he ex-  
pressed in a most cordial manner his gra-  
titude to the Baptists of Atlanta, and to  
the people of the city generally, for their  
kindness toward him.

He said that he had nothing in his heart  
but love for anybody in Atlanta, even for  
his critics, who had said some very se-  
vere things about him.

Drs. Landrum and McDonald spoke and  
thanked him for his work in their  
churches.

Ex-Governor Northern arose and thanked  
the people of Roanoke for letting Dr.  
Broughton come, and thanked him for  
coming. He asked all of those present  
who thought as Dr. Broughton did, and  
indorsed his method, to rise, and every-  
body in the house rose to their feet.

At the close of the service the ladies of  
the Baptist church of the city gave Dr.  
Broughton a handsome gold watch, and  
also a handsome present for his wife.

There was a general handshaking and  
the famous evangelist finished his raid on  
the sins of the Atlanta people.

## MEYER CHOSEN FOR RE-ELECTION.

Democratic Primaries Pass Off Quietly  
in Selma, Ala., Yesterday.

Special to The Evening Constitution.  
The democratic primaries for municipal  
officers was held yesterday and it is equi-  
valent to an election. Marcus J. Meyer was  
chosen mayor for a second term without  
opposition. One councilman from each  
ward was selected, as follows: V. B.

Atkins, A. Maas, W. E. Allen, Frank Lit-  
tle and C. Griffin. Two executive commit-  
teemen were elected from each ward with-  
out opposition. It was the most harmo-  
nious primary ever held.

## ALLEGED THIEF LEAVES.

The Supposed Diamond Robber Con-  
sents To Return to Nashville  
and Stand Trial.

Birmingham, Ala., March 5.  
Special to The Evening Constitution.

William Moore, alias Slaughter, the al-  
leged diamond thief, was carried to Nash-  
ville this afternoon on the Louisville and  
Nashville train by Chief of Police J. H.  
Clark and Detective Tankard. The ha-  
beas corpus proceedings were dismissed,  
and Moore consented to return without  
delay.

At the depot this afternoon, however, he  
created a scene. His possessions taken  
from him at the time of the arrest were  
returned to him by Chief of Police McDon-  
ald. Two diamonds were held back to see  
whether or not they were stolen property.

To this Moore objected. He wanted every-  
thing or nothing, and dutifully refused to go.  
Stationmaster Meglery asked the of-  
ficers if they intended going on the train  
then ready to start, and if so, to get on.  
Moore would not move, and Officer Nix and  
Bergant Rowlett took hold of him and  
placed him on the train. Moore protested  
at the treatment, and told Stationmaster  
Meglery that he may have to use him  
as a witness.

Chief of Police Clark was very anxious  
to get the man back to Nashville. It is  
reported that Moore pawned a lot of dia-  
monds in Montgomery before coming to  
Birmingham.

## RANKIN HOUSE CLOSED.

Columbus, Ga., March 5.  
Special to The Evening Constitution.

It is understood that the Rankin house,  
which was closed a day or two ago, will  
be reopened in a short time.

It is rumored that two gentlemen of  
the city may lease this popular hostelry.

# THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

3,513 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY—TOTAL 32,026

Crew Street Holds the Lead, Calhoun Street Moves Into  
Second Place and Walker Street Is Third, but  
Only a Very Short Distance Behind.

## THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

The Evening Constitution School Contest.  
FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Name of School.....  
Name of Pupil.....  
Pupil's Address.....

Once more the three leaders have shifted positions, Calhoun Street  
passing into second place and Walker Street to third. Walker polled a  
heavy vote, however, most of the ballots coming in late, and showing  
that there has been an increase in the army of friends who are working  
for that popular institution. Fair Street and Marietta Street are both ad-  
vancing slowly but surely, and are now dangerously near the three flying  
leaders. The other schools seem to be content to rest on their laurels  
for the present. 3,513 votes were received yesterday, making a total to  
date of just 32,026.

The vote at midnight last night stood as follows:

## THE VOTE TO DATE.

Crew Street.....	6,615	Boulevard.....	471
Calhoun Street.....	6,261	Davis Street.....	429
Walker Street.....	5,589	West End.....	377
Fair Street.....	3,331	Ira Street.....	342
Marietta Street.....	2,707	Ivy Street.....	339
Boys' High.....	2,517	Houston Street.....	193
Boys' Night.....	1,921	Formwalt Street.....	98
Williams Street.....	739	Girls' High.....	97

## FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

Water Echols' friends rallied to his support yesterday and pushed  
him back into first place on the boys' side of the Bicycle Contest, but Ed-  
mond Riorden is too close behind to make the honor a very secure one.  
May Asbury and Maud Collins are running neck and neck for first place  
on the girls' side, with Carrie Baylor and Ora Hilburn tied for third place.  
The vote stands:

BOYS.		GIRLS.	
Walter Echols.....	4,540	May Asbury.....	2,208
Edmond Riorden.....	4,105	Maud Collins.....	2,123
Walter B. Reeves.....	1,407	Carrie Baylor.....	1,381
Philip P. Bethea.....	693	Ora Hilburn.....	1,381
Arnold Kessell.....	478	Ethel Sampler.....	593
J. Howard Davis.....	433	Clara Freeman.....	527
Alvin Belleisle.....	347	Derrille Horsey.....	419
Charlie Thomas.....	317	Pearl Blasingame.....	365
Ben Belagur.....	257	Gertrude Alexander.....	343
Claude Baker.....	255	Cora Reynolds.....	239
Judge Conley.....	255	Sadie Miller.....	205
Frank Eskridge.....	228	Myrtle Wood.....	192
Perry Schermerhorn.....	226	Ruby Fulton.....	183
Paul Williamson.....	211	Naisy Harris.....	177
Will R. Brown.....	159	Norma Pritchard.....	147
De Witt Tildon.....	139	Emma Tapler.....	140
Sidney Evans.....	127	Mamie Kessell.....	138
Edward Scott.....	121	Ione Hanson.....	133
Berry Johnson.....	101	Selma Agricola.....	121
William Pope.....	96	Lillian Nichols.....	113
William B. Atkinson.....	94	Fattie Dickerson.....	111
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr.....	87	Clattie Boyce.....	103
Hugo Winkler.....	73	Susie S. Bone.....	93
John House.....	69	Amelia Davis.....	67
Boice Pleasanton.....	57	Gertrude Quinn.....	65

# College Park..

Atlanta's Most..  
Cultured Suburb

SO RAPID and substantial have been the improvements at  
College Park that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad  
has put on a schedule giving twenty trains daily between  
that place and the Union Depot.

The price of lots has been reduced and people seeking de-  
sirable residence property can find none more inviting than that  
at College Park. Splendid schools and colleges furnish every  
advantage for the proper education of boys and young women.

Houses are constantly being erected and are always rented  
before completed. Not a vacant house at College Park!

Any information desired can be obtained from

W. A. HEMPHILL, OR D. U. SLOAN, Agent,  
Constitution Office, College Park.

**YOUNG LADIES**  
who suffer from Profuse,  
Painful, Suppressed or Ir-  
regular Menstruation are  
soon restored to health by  
**Bradfield's  
Female Regulator.**  
It has been used with  
great success for more  
than 30 years and is known  
to act on the organs of  
Menstruation. It never  
fails to give relief and  
restore health to the suf-  
fering woman. It should  
be taken by the girl just  
budding into womanhood, when Menstru-  
ation is scant, suppressed, irregular or  
Painful, and all delicate women should  
use it, as it has a wonderful influence in  
toning up and strengthening her system  
by driving through the proper channels  
all impurities.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

## FIXING FOR GOVERNOR'S DAY

Joint Meeting Tonight of the Colum-  
bus Companies, and the Day  
Discussed.

Columbus, Ga., March 5.  
Special to The Evening Constitution.

There was a joint meeting last night  
of the Browne F





## STUART'S STATEMENT

He Says a Published Story About the Condition of the Fighters Is a Falsehood.

BOTH ARE IN A FINE CONDITION

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Indignant That Stories About Disposition Should Be Printed About Them.

MARTIN FLAHERTY IS A FAVORITE

He Makes a Big Hit With the Western Fraternity and Is About Headquarters Making Friends—Dan Stuart Is Much Worried by the Story About the Fighters.

Carson, Nev., March 5.—According to a San Francisco paper which reached Carson this morning, Fitzsimmons is a subject for the gold cure and Corbett a pronounced hospital candidate. When Fitzsimmons' attention was called to the article his eyes snapped and he gritted his teeth.

"So I've been drinking, have I?" he muttered. "This fellow will have a nice time making me believe so. I take a glass of liquor whenever I feel like it, but anybody who is acquainted with me knows I'm not a hard drinker. Ever since I aspired to meet Corbett I've been in splendid condition, and there is no necessity for me to make a dry horse of myself now to get in shape for this fight."

"I have been fitting myself for this contest ever since I met Sharkey, and discovered the enervating effects of high living. If the fight took place to-morrow I could do no better than this day a fortnight. It's a contemptible falsehood."

Dan Stuart, who is most affected by the fake, unburdened himself this afternoon in the following statement to the press and public:

STUART'S STATEMENT.

"The publication of an article sent from this city to a certain San Francisco newspaper and retailed over the country from that point to newspapers in other parts of the United States affecting to deal with the fitness of one and the unbridled disposition of the other principal in the coming contest between James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons, calls for some sort of a statement from me. To begin with, the story was built upon a foundation of intentional and malicious falsehood."

"There was not the slightest fundamental fact to the yarn. It was not dignified by the most remote scintilla of truth. Corbett has been in continued good health ever since he arrived. Fitzsimmons, naturally of an abstemious bent, has not touched a drop of liquor other than any pugilist in active training with a slight cold now and then takes. If there is any one thing more gratifying than another to me, it is the sincerity and resolution displayed by the men under contract to me to engage in a battle for the championship of the world on the 17th of this month."

"The sole annoyance caused by the publication lies in the fact that I should be called upon publicly to denounce as false and unprovoked a story printed in a presumably great newspaper, with nothing but the insipid vapors of an irresponsible reporter to vouch for it."

CORBETT EXERCISES.

A seven-mile tramp around the foothills this morning set Corbett's blood in circulation and put some color in his cheeks. He toyed with the punching bag for a few minutes, and wound up with a frame of handball. Woods, McVey and Jeffreys were excused with the warning to prepare for a hard drubbing to-morrow. Jim escorted his wife and sister to the west-bound train in the evening and kissed them goodby.

"Tell the folks I'm all right," he enjoined them. "This will be my last battle, and I would not go back to Hayes Valley a loser."

Fitzsimmons took a full measure of labor, beginning with a long walk and tapering off with the gloves. He seemed a bit vicious when ten miles were on his hands, and chased his trainers about more than usual.

Martin Flaherty, the conqueror of Frank Erne, modestly wandered about the various headquarters today, making friends. He has scored a big hit with the western fraternity, and promises to be a favorite in the betting.

PAT GAMBLE DEAD.

One of Chattanooga's Oldest Citizens Passes Away.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 5.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Pat L. Gamble, the oldest printer in Tennessee, died last night in this city at 12:45, in the seventeenth year of his age.

Mr. Gamble was one of the founders of The Chattanooga Times and was one of the contemporaries of the late Sam Ivins and Thomas Bayce.

Low Prices on Coffee.

Regent 104 Whitehall, is selling this week, finest Java and Mocha coffee at 25 cents per pound. March 5 & 6.

## HERE'S \$10.00 FOR YOU!

It is in Gold and You Can Get It If You Are a Good Enough Guesser to Prophecy the Outcome of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

### THE EVENING CONSTITUTION GUESSING MATCH.

#### FITZ OR JIM?

1. Who will get the decision?
  2. In what round?
  3. Minutes and seconds of last round?
  4. Remarks
- Name.....  
Address.....

The fight will take place on March 17th, and all guesses must be received by midnight on March 15th, in order to be valid. Address the coupons to

THE SPORTING EDITOR,  
EVENING CONSTITUTION,  
ATLANTA, GA.

## MAY NOW BE BUILT

The Erection of a New Court House Is Once More Receiving Attention.

NEW PLAN IS CONTEMPLATED

A Difficulty Which Has Stood in the Way Will Be Obviated.

THE CITY MAY JOIN THE COUNTY

Under the Plan Proposed It Will Not Be Necessary To Move the County Officials Into Temporary Quarters, City Hall and County Courthouse May Be Built Together.

The building of a new courthouse is once more under discussion by the members of the board of county commissioners, and they say that this time "something will be done."

The county owns the lot to the south of the site of the present building, and this with the old lot gives a frontage on South Pryor street of about 250 feet with a depth of 185.

One of the drawbacks which has deterred the commissioners from taking any decisive step toward the building of a new courthouse has been the fact that the county would be out of a home while the work was going on. It appeared to be an insurmountable difficulty to get quarters for all the county officials for the year or two while a new building was in the course of erection.

THE PLAN PROPOSED.

Now under the plan which is proposed this difficulty can be obviated. It is proposed to erect as an annex a building on the vacant lot and connect it with the old building with an arch. As soon as the new building is completed the offices will be moved into it and the old building torn down and another erected which will be a part of the new building already erected.

It is said that engineers have been consulted and it can be easily done.

In this connection the proposition to get the city to join with the county and erect a city hall and courthouse together is being revived and the mayor and several of the council members are in favor of the plan.

"We must have more room for the county officers," said County Commissioner Walter Brown this morning while discussing the matter, "and the county has the money with which to erect a new courthouse. Why, everybody knows that the courthouse is so crowded that it is impossible for the officials to do their work without the greatest inconvenience. We have the land; we have the money, and I can see no reason why the work should not be begun at once."

The matter is taking such shape that it will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the county board and the people of Fulton county may look for some decided action looking to the building of the much-needed new courthouse.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Daughters of the Confederacy in Rome Hold Their Annual Meeting.

Rome, Ga., March 5.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Rome chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy has held its annual election of officers with the following result:

Mrs. J. A. Gammon, president; Mrs. D. H. Hamilton, first vice president; Mrs. E. H. Harris, second vice president; Mrs. C. Terhune, recording secretary; Mrs. J. A. Rounsaville, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. T. Fyche, treasurer.

The chapter is in a flourishing condition and all its members take a great interest in its affairs.

## NEW STATION IS NEEDED

The Public Mind Is Again Agitated Over the Burning Necessity of a Passenger Depot.

MANY SITES ARE SUGGESTED

But All Lines at Present Seem To Lead Straight in the Direction of Mitchell Street.

A CONFERENCE IS CALLED

Mayor Collier Writes Railroad Officials To Meet Here on March 22d. Old Station Will Not Last Much Longer—Plans Discussed.

All lines of railroad entering Atlanta lead to the Mitchell street site, which has been suggested for the new depot at this place.

The agitation of the question during the past few weeks has again set the public to thinking of the needs of Atlanta for a new passenger station and the best location to be selected for that station.

The question is a weighty one and there will have to be several conferences before the site for the new station, if Atlanta is to have one, is settled.

As is stated in the beginning, all lines lead to the Mitchell street site, which has often figured in the new depot schemes which have been aground on the public in the past.

The reasons why this is the place to locate the new station are many, say some prominent railroad men. In the first place the Southern railway, the Western and Atlanta railway, the Central railway, the Atlanta and West Point railway and the Seaboard Air-Line could all directly enter the station without switching their trains around or passing over any of the busy thoroughfares, as is at present the case.

The only road which would in the least be inconvenient would be the Georgia railroad. This latter road could enter the station by using the belt line around the city, or if the present tracks in the heart of the city are not removed it could come straight through, as at present.

The site on the triangle which is formed by the Southern, Western and Atlantic, Atlanta and West Point and Central, which has been suggested as the proper location for the new station, is said to be too small to accommodate the needs of a metropolitan city like Atlanta.

When the question of building a new depot was agitated some years ago the engineers of the railroads interested made a careful survey of this property and found that it was not large enough to permit the erection of a suitable depot from the fact that what the new station would want more than anything else would be length, and this site is entirely too small on this account.

The present excuse for a union passenger station which the railroads of Atlanta are using today was erected thirty years ago. It was considered large and commodious at the time and adequate to accommodate the business which was then transacted within it, but in thirty years Atlanta has grown from a provincial town to a metropolitan city, yet the same passenger station is in use today as was used thirty years ago.

All over Atlanta will be seen the steady march of progress, but its railroad station remains the same—unchanged and untouched.

The site which it occupies is entirely too small to permit of a new station taking its place, consequently a new location must be selected.

It is estimated that there are on an average of 6,000 passengers handled through the station here daily, while on ordinary occasions when there is the slightest rush the space is inadequate to hold the crowds.

Atlanta is a great convention city and

## STOPPED THE GAME

Seab Smith, of Atlanta, in the Role of a Reformer at the Capital of Carroll County.

JUMPED ON THE DRUMMERS

Had Card Players Arrested and Dragged Before a Magistrate at 3 in the Morning.

COURT QUICKLY RELEASED THEM

Smith Then Went to His Hotel, but Was Forced to Leave the Place by the Indignant Guests Who Had Been Arrested.

Mr. Seaborn Smith, of Atlanta, now attending the superior court of Carrollton, has just passed through a most thrilling experience, in which he played the part of a reformer.

Smith devotes his serious moments to the study of phonetic sounds, or more properly speaking, to stenographic work, and between times he sandwiches works of reform in which he attempts to correct the depraved tastes of men. In plain English, Smith is a phonetician and philanthropist all at the same time, and it is this latter tendency of his which it seems has caused him no end of trouble in his recent escapade in Carrollton.

Smith was stopping at the Carrollton hotel, and Wednesday night a party of drummers engaged in a little "social game" of cards. During the course of the evening Reformer Smith happened in upon the scene. The game went on and the men cracked their jokes, taking little account of the man in the corner. It so happened that one of the members of the party had borrowed some time during the evening a dollar or so from a friend who was dealing the "papers" and it suddenly occurred to Smith that he could not let such a thing pass.

Smith, so pulling out the change, he handed it over without comment. This was enough. The flash of jacks, queens, aces and the like and the jingling sound of money beat on the imagination of the reformer until he was driven to deeds of heroic action. He could stand it no longer, and as soon as the drummers retired he advanced to the table, hurriedly scraped up the evidences and put out post haste to the nearest magistrate.

The magistrate was aroused and a warrant sworn out for the men who had been playing cards in the hotel.

One by one the men who had been engaged in a passing game of cards were dragged out of their beds about 3 a. m. in the morning to appear before the magistrate on the charge of gambling. They were all outraged, and the men were almost crazy with indignation. The thought of having to catch an early morning train shot across the minds of some, and then their feelings ran riot.

They ordered a riot and investigation at once, for some of the men had pressing engagements and must get out of the town on the first train. The magistrate was pulled out of bed for a second time, and the trial of the case commenced.

Smith, the reformer, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. P. Gordon, a well-known local attorney, conducted the fight for the defense. The investigation dragged heavily through the few precious hours of sleep that remained, until finally the magistrate, between yawns, judicially announced that it was the opinion of the court that the parties under indictment had committed no offense.

Things began to recoil on Smith, and his great ideas of reform faded away until his courage failed him and he stole silently away to his room at the hotel to get a few hours of rest before the day's work commenced.

"You must get up in there," came a chorus from the hall.

"What is the matter?" called out the dozing reformer.

"Matter? You come on out here and we will show you."

To cut the story of a life in one night into the compass of a few words, Smith was driven from the hotel on account of his peculiar views of reform, and as to what constituted gambling. He was ejected from the hotel, and in the dark hazy shadows of the night the grim outline of the figure of a wandering reformer was to be seen drifting aimlessly around the cheerless streets of Carrollton.

Judge—"Guilty or not guilty?" Prisoner—"Not guilty, boss." Judge—"Ever arrested before?" Prisoner—"No, boss. Ah nevah done stole nuffin before, needer."—Harper's Weekly.

Low Prices on Coffee.

Regent 104 Whitehall, is selling this week, finest Java and Mocha coffee at 25 cents per pound. March 4 & 5.

the trains have been blocked here time after time on account of the small space within which they are compelled to move.

MAYOR CALLS A MEETING.

Mayor Collier has issued an invitation to the railroad officials who are at the head of the railroads entering Atlanta to meet here in conference on the 22d of this month, regarding a scheme to lower the tracks and arrange in some way to rid the city of the nuisance of trains switching back and forth over the principal streets of the city. It is not believed that the scheme to lower the tracks so that the city can bridge its streets over them will prove practical, and thus the matter stands again.

It has been suggested and the suggestion comes from one of the most prominent railroad men in Atlanta, that all the roads should co-operate in the erection of the new station, and that if the Western and Atlantic and the Georgia railroad persisted they could continue the use of the present station for their suburban trains and could use the new station for the through trains.

The meeting which Mayor Collier has called will be an important one, and will settle to a certain extent what the future has in store for Atlanta with respect to a new and commodious passenger station.

## CROSS MOUNTAIN COAL

YARDS 215 DECATUR STREET.

## COAL AT CUT PRICES!

Highest Grade Jellico Lump . . . . . \$4.00 Per Ton  
Highest Grade Jellico Nut . . . . . \$3.50 Per Ton

## GEORGIA COAL CO.

A Good Clean Nut Coal for \$2.50 Per Ton.

Feb 14-sat mon wed fri-mo.

AT THE THEATERS.

WINTON, THE WONDER.  
At the Lyceum tonight, tomorrow night and tomorrow matinee, Winton, the magician, will make his debut in Atlanta. This is his first American tour. The management of Mr. Winton have added another bright star to the cast of performers in the person of Miss Alice Raymond, the world's greatest lady cornet soloist. Her technique is perfect, her tone full, round and brilliant, exquisitely modulated and full of expression. Her stage appearance is superb and her costumes gorgeous.

GEORGIA CAYVAN MONDAY.  
On Tuesday night, next, Miss Georgia Cayvan and her company will present at the Grand opera house a new comedy entitled, "Mary Pennington, Spinster." It is by Mr. W. R. Walkes, a well known London dramatist, who, in addition to enjoying great popularity among his confidants in the British metropolis, is a popular member of the British government service. Mr. Walkes' work has been presented in London with much success. Miss Cayvan and her company are now making it known in this country for the first time.

"Squire Kate" will be put on at the opening performance Monday night, and also at the matinee Tuesday.

"FALMER COX'S BROWNIES."  
Among the many genuine novelties in C. B. Jefferson, Kilgus & Bringer's big spectacle, "Palmer Cox's Brownies," which will be seen at the Grand in the near future, is the light opera ever written, "The Bohemian Girl." This striking feature was secured expressly for the great American production, and it has been the talk of theatergoers in all the large cities in which "The Brownies" has been presented. The flying ballet is introduced in the third act of the gorgeous extravaganza, just before the grand transformation scene. The stage is suddenly darkened, and immediately after, to the complete astonishment of the spectator, the air is filled with flying lighters, the delirious dance, the all observers without visible means of support. In their graceful flight to and fro they are transformed into birds, beetles and butterflies of the most gorgeous colors, and when the stars and stripes are thrown upon the beautiful aerial dancers as a finale, the enthusiasm of the audience knows no bounds.

"BOHEMIAN GIRL" TONIGHT.  
The Robinson Opera Company is still holding the boards at the Columbia. Tonight they will present one of the cleverest light operas ever written, "The Bohemian Girl." At matinee tomorrow the well-known opera "Mikado" will be the bill. The engagement of this company runs throughout the rest of the week. They will announce their bill for Saturday night later.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

In this penitential season it is easy to be good. For the girl who couldn't freeze on To a fellow if she would; Our modern Cinderella; Can see with calm content, The harbingers that tell us Our gayety is Lent.

H. W. Magee, of Atlanta, was shaking hands with friends here last week.—Calhoun Times.

The criminal docket was taken up in the superior court Monday, and Judge Fite is dealing with the law breakers in his usual vigorous style. Such cases as Judge Fite is disqualifying, the clerk, probably be tried next week before Judge Chandler, of the Atlanta circuit, who will hold in Judge Fite's place.—Calhoun Times.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, clerk of the circuit court, and Mr. J. S. Easby-Smith, examiner of the department of justice, an inspector of the federal judicial department, came down from Atlanta to the city yesterday on an inspecting tour. While here they inspected the books of the deputy federal clerk, Mr. Nathan Brown. The two gentlemen returned to Atlanta in the afternoon.—Columbus Ledger.

The Daughters of the Confederacy held a most important meeting yesterday. A good crowd was present and the meeting attracted a great deal of attention from the fact that officers for the ensuing year were to be chosen. The result of the election was as follows: Mrs. J. A. Gammon, president; Mrs. D. B. Hamilton, first vice president; Mrs. E. H. Harris, second vice president; Mrs. C. Terhune, recording secretary; Mr. J. A. Rounsaville, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. T. Fyche, treasurer.—Rome Commercial.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy took place in the library parlors. The officers of the association were re-elected for the ensuing year, with the exception of a recording secretary. The office of recording secretary was abolished, as it was found that one secretary would be sufficient. A resolution was offered and adopted, thanking Mrs. Blount for her efficient services during the past year. The officers for the coming year are: Mrs. Apollon Collins, president; Mrs. William Rogers, first vice president; Mrs. D. B. Woodruff, second vice president; Mrs. T. O. Chestney, secretary; Miss Kate Ayres, treasurer; Miss E. F. Andrews, historian.—Trion Herald.

DR. FRANCIS THOMAS ILL.

The Famous Physician Is Now in Very Feeble Health at His Son's Home, at Sparta.

Sparta, Ga., March 5.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Dr. Francis A. Thomas, an octogenarian and one of the most universally respected and honorable gentlemen that ever lived in Hancock county, is in extremely feeble health at his son's home, Mr. R. H. Thomas, of this city.

Dr. Thomas is a scholar, a Chesterfield of the ante-bellum days and as a physician in his palmist days had few equals in this section of Georgia.

The blood of a noble line of English ancestry runs in his veins. Dr. Thomas took great pride in his family and instilled into their youthful minds and hearts the true instincts of nobility. His family consists of five sons and one daughter.

Dr. J. R. Thomas, his only brother, who was for twelve years president of Emory college, died in California last January at the age of eighty-four. These two brothers were truly great and have done much to make the world better.

MISS GEORGIA CAYVAN

And Her Own Company, Presenting, exactly as they were done in New York, two new plays to Atlanta:

Monday Night and Tuesday Matinee SQUIRE KATE

Tuesday Night, Mary Pennington, Spinster.

No increase in prices. Sale at Grand Box Office. Phone 1070.

ALL THIS WEEK! MATINEE SATURDAY.

Robinson Comio Opera Co.

TONIGHT, BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Saturday Matinee, MIKADO.

Night Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Matinee Prices, 25c to all parts of the house. School Children 10c. Sale at Miller's, under Columbia Theater. Feb 25-94

DENTISTRY!

Gold Fillings, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. Other Fillings - 50c, 75c, \$1.00. FIFTH YEAR IN CITY.

15 EDGEWOOD AVENUE.

The Ink Used on This Paper IS FROM

The Standard Printing Ink Co.

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PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have The Evening Constitution mailed to any address in the United States for ten cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

ONE CENT A WORD

Pays for "ads" in the Want Columns of The Evening Constitution.



# WOMEN'S SOCIETY

## The White House Ladies.

It is an even century which stretches between the election of John Adams to the presidency and the election of McKinley, and many changes have come. It is said that the history of the white house began with the supervision of Mrs. Adams. She was unlike Mrs. Washington. As a girl she had been poor and after marriage she and her husband became diligent students. Mrs. Adams was fifty-three years old when she came to the white house, and for eight years she had been, as the vice president's wife, a leading figure in social life at the capital. She had also spent several years in Europe and was familiar with court usage.

Mrs. Adams was ill for some time after her husband's election and did not reach Philadelphia until after the yellow fever of 1793 had gone. In 1800 she went from Philadelphia to Washington in a carriage. The roads were very bad, and Mrs. Adams said of Washington that it was a city in a house. Here and there a small cottage without a glass window, interspersed among the forests. The house was on a grand scale, modeled after the chateau of Leinster in Dublin. Mrs. Adams used to have her week's laundry hung up to dry in the East room; and the oval room, now the library, was her drawing room. The number of visitors who found their way to this room was surprising, considering that the house was literally in the wilderness. The levees inaugurated by Mrs. Washington, and continued with greater success by Mrs. Adams, were abandoned in the Jefferson administration. Mrs. Jefferson had been dead seventeen years, and Dolly Madison, wife of the secretary of state, succeeded Mrs. Adams as the reigning figure over the social life in the little capital. Jefferson, who was very proud of her, when Madison became president Mrs. Madison re-established the levees and in splendor and elegance eclipsed anything hitherto attempted by social leaders.

After Mrs. Madison came Mrs. Monroe, who had been a famous New York belle, and then Mrs. John Quincy Adams. Mrs. Adams was graceful and capable of entertaining great men. Among her guests were Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and the great Lafayette. About thirty years after Lafayette's visit, the prince of Wales came over. Buchanan was president then, and his niece, Harriet Lane, was mistress of the white house. It is said that she was very beautiful. Buchanan was fond of her, and had reared and educated her. His biographers say that his letters to her equal those of Chesterfield or Burke. "After these came other mistresses of the white house, more or less gracious, beautiful and interesting women. Then came Mrs. Cleveland, who has won the affection of the whole nation by her superb womanliness and sweetness. Yesterday Mrs. McKinley's reign began, and she will doubtless add another interesting chapter to the social history of the white house and prove herself a worthy successor of those who preceded her."

## Reflections of a Bachelor

From The New York Press.

That was a smart man who dedicated his book of poems "To One Who Knows." When a man forgives a woman he forgives her; when a woman forgives a man, she reminds him of it afterwards.

A baby show with six sets of triplets and thirty sets of twins the best soil in the world to grow old bachelors.

Women like to take care of men when they are sick because they know it's the only time they can get them at a disadvantage.

When a man tries to impress people he keeps quiet when he ought to talk; when a woman tries it, she talks when she ought to keep quiet.

A woman may make a fool of herself in a good way, but a man sometimes makes a good many fools of himself in the same way.

## A Charity Entertainment

A number of prominent women in town have been greatly interested in the night school for girls, which has been organized and in operation for two months. Another school will be started next Monday night, and it is hoped that a great deal of good will be accomplished. But there is little question of the good, seeing the schools are for the young girls in the factory districts of the city, who have no time or opportunity for educating themselves.

Just now the schools need books, and the pupils need clothes—at least some of them do. In order to raise money for these needs the ladies interested have decided to give an entertainment immediately after Lent. The entertainment will have musical, dramatic and spectacular features, and the best local talent will participate in it, thus insuring its entire success.

Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, who has been the promoter of the charity, and who is earnestly and warmly interested in its success, is chairman of the committee which has the entertainment to arrange. Yesterday a meeting was held and definite plans decided upon by the committee.

The programme as arranged yesterday will be divided into three parts. The first part will be a musical comedy, "A Scrap of Paper." The second will consist of a short musical programme. The third will be a very charming ballroom scene. Colonial costumes will be worn in this and the stately minuet is to be danced, the scene ending in an artistic tableau. Copies of the play have been ordered and the parts will be assigned at once. A meeting will be held at Mrs. Hemphill's next week for rehearsing parts of the programme and discussing minor arrangements.

A number of Atlanta's prominent society people will take part in the entertainment, and, upon the whole, interest the public generally has for this most worthy charity, to encourage their efforts, it is sure to be a success.

## The Art Contest.

The committee from the Woman's Club met and considered the drawings submitted in the contest arranged by the club. The winning artist is Miss Adelaide Everhardt, of this city.

The design is for the cover of the spring catalogue of Douglas, Thomas & Davison and that firm was induced by the club to enter a prize of \$25 for the best design.

Miss Everhardt's design seemed best to the committee from an artistic standpoint and from the standpoint of the advertiser. Forty-four designs were submitted in all. Some of them were unusually artistic and original and it was hard to decide between them.

Among those deserving special mention, the design submitted by Miss Martha Crawford Wheatley, of Americus, who is studying in New York, and a poster design by Miss Martha Duncan Beal, of Washington, Ga., who is another student in the New York schools. Another good design is by Miss Eugenia Cobb and Miss Belle Newman, two Georgia girls, in New York. The designs sent in by Miss Martha K. Morton and Miss Maude Scruggs are given special mention by the committee. Other designs are by Mrs. J. King Cooper, of Marietta; Miss Caroline Geiger, who recently won a prize offered by The Journal for a woman's page head; Miss Mae Waring, of Cement, also sent in a charming drawing.

The interest manifested by the women artists in the contest is very gratifying to those who arranged it. It is certain that such contests will give a practical direction to the efforts of women who wish to do designing, and will be vastly beneficial to them.

The drawings will be exhibited at a meeting of the Women's Society.



Mrs. McKinley in Her Ball Dress.

ing of the art section of the Woman's Club, which will be held this afternoon.

THE COOKING LECTURES.

The first of the series of cooking lectures to be given under the auspices of the Free Kindergarten Association was delivered yesterday. About 400 women were present and represented all sorts and conditions of women, apparently. If the mothers of the little free kindergarten pupils attend the lectures, and if they practice what the lecturer preaches, the children will be benefited in more ways than one by the lecture course.

A lecture by Butcher C. L. Wilkerson was the feature of the meeting. He told the audience how to choose meats and how to have them cut. With a large number of kitchen science. This was free, and a number of other lectures will be free of charge. Private lessons will be given also. The object is, primarily, to raise funds for the free kindergarten. The secondary object of imparting valuable domestic knowledge to women of all classes will be an indirect but very decided aid to the work of educating the children.

A great deal of interest is being manifested by the women, and after coming to learn how a steak or roast should be selected it is quite likely they will want to hear the conclusion of the matter. They will want to know how steaks and roasts should be cooked, and how to prepare the accompanying dishes, and on through all the interesting table details.

The next lecture will occur tomorrow morning at 60 North Broad street.

## Local Society.

Miss Marion Colley, of Washington, Ga., is visiting Miss Beattie Flitten.

Mr. and Mrs. George Harrison and family, after spending the winter in Atlanta at the Albemarle, will go to their summer home near Kirkwood next week.

Miss Laura Harrison is spending several days with Miss Rebecca Ransom.

Mr. Joe Boyd has returned to Griffin after spending a few days in Atlanta.

Mr. F. Allen McCarroll has gone to Montgomery, Ala., for a few days.

Mr. Ira Fort has returned from Macon.

Miss Nellie Dushman, teacher of the piano at Shorter college in Rome, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Sam Venable has returned from Key West and St. Augustine, Fla.

Last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Foster entertained a few friends delightfully at an informal whist party. Those present were Mr. and Mrs.

Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wyle and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atkinson.

Miss Annie Bradley, formerly of Atlanta but now of Philadelphia, is visiting her cousin, Miss Myrtle Scott. Miss Bradley has many friends in this city who are glad to welcome her back again.

Mr. Hancock, a very prominent citizen of Savannah, who has been in the city several days, left this morning for Dalton.

Mrs. J. C. Tuggle has returned to her home in Augusta.

Colonel Joe White, of Augusta, has been in the city this week.

Mr. R. G. Taylor is visiting friends in Augusta.

Mrs. J. U. Jackson has returned to Augusta.

Miss Louise DuBois gave a delightful card party last evening at her home on

witness the inauguration ceremonies and to meet a number of friends from Connecticut, his old home.

## Out-of-Town Society.

ELBERTON.

March 4. The Georgia Sorosis held a delightful meeting at the home of Mrs. S. M. Pickett yesterday afternoon. March 19th they will give an elegant banquet to their husbands and friends.

At a meeting of the Harris-Allen Library Monday night Miss Vivian McCarty was elected librarian.

Miss Mamie Swift has returned to Wesleyan, where she is taking a special course in oil. She will stop in Atlanta the guest of Miss Cath Dorsey until Saturday.

Miss Sallie Lou Arnold, who went to Florida some time ago, is receiving marked attention.

Superior court Monday will bring many visitors to the city. Many important criminal cases are to be tried.

The Circle, one of Elberton's lively, up-to-date and intelligent women's club, is making fine progress as a club and holds very interesting meetings monthly.

Miss Ruth Cunningham is expected to visit Mrs. James Young Smith soon.

Miss Janie Head, who has been visiting Mrs. T. C. Carlton of St. Louis, has returned home.

Mrs. W. T. Arnold, of Carlton, is on an extended visit to Elberton during the absence of Mr. Arnold to eastern markets.

GAINESVILLE.

March 4. Colonel and Mrs. J. W. Whitney, accompanied by their interesting family, are among our distinguished visitors stopping at the Arlington.

Captain Eugene Main, an English capitalist, is stopping in our town and making some extensive deals in mines in this and adjoining counties. In the party are: Mr. E. H. Bush, of London; Colonel W. P. Epperson, Captain Adams, Colonel C. S. Kingsbury and Mr. H. D. Jaquish. There are a number of ladies in the company and the Arlington is the scene of unusual gaiety and life.

Colonel C. Sanders and daughter, Dr. E. E. Dixon and family, Mr. C. S. Webb and lady have returned from a very pleasant trip to Charleston.

Miss Callie Nowell, a charming lady of Monroe, is visiting friends at the seminary. Mrs. John Houch is on a visit to her mother at Hoochton.

Dr. J. C. DeLaperriere and his lovely daughter, Miss Clara, are the guests of the family of Dr. J. H. Daniel.

Miss Katie Bell, of Cleveland, was married in this city last night to Dr. Herschel Kenimer, dispensary clerk in the Grady hospital, Atlanta. The match was opposed by the old folks but the wedding took place despite the obstacles. Both are popular young people.

ATHENS.

March 5. Mrs. H. C. White gave an elegant luncheon at her home on Middle avenue complimentary to Mrs. Bockock, who is visiting her son, Professor W. H. Bockock, of the University of Georgia. The table was beautifully adorned with American beauty roses.

Those present were Mrs. Bockock, Mrs. White, Mrs. J. A. Benedict, Mrs. J. W. Nevitt, Mrs. B. A. Rovali, Mrs. E. A. Crawford, Mrs. E. E. Delaney, Mrs. W. S. Basinger, Mrs. H. N. Harris, Mrs. M. M. Morris, Mrs. W. W. Thomas, Miss Sarah Frierson and Miss Basinger.

Mrs. Hochstetler has returned to her home in Columbus after a visit to her daughter, Miss Hortense, at Lucy Cobb institute.

Miss Beaula Walton has returned to Lucy Cobb institute from her home in Madison. Miss Katherine Tift is the guest of the Misses Hodgson.

Miss Olivia Hodgson is visiting her cousin, Miss Julie Hodgson, of this city, on a visit to Augusta.

Miss Ella Belle Morrison has returned to Lucy Cobb institute from her home in Savannah, where she went to attend her sister's wedding.

The Ladies Garden Club of Athens is making preparations for its regular spring exhibit.

## SUGGESTIVE STATE STORIES

HE IS NOW A HUMMER.

A negro who lives near Hartwell was recently sick, and meeting a physician asked for some remedy. The doctor told him he ought to take three B's. The doctor was not familiar with the name of this well-known medicine, and when he returned home, sent his son to a neighbor's, who kept several boxes of B's, to secure three of the little honey makers. The bees were parched, made into a powder and the decoction swallowed by the negro. He is reported to have recovered forthwith.—Hartwell Sun.

A ROMAN'S AMBITION.

Professor T. M. Dear of Atlanta, the president of the colored college at Hayti, Haiti, has a great many friends in Rome, both white and colored, who would be glad to see him appointed.—Rome Commercial.

A SINGULAR CASE.

John Owens, an old citizen of Haywood Valley, had his right leg amputated just above the knee last Friday at the residence of his brother-in-law, G. A. Grenshaw, of this place. Drs. Myers, Riddle, Cordie, and Henry, of this place, and Ballenger, his old family physician, of Dittown, do the work. For a long time his knee joint had been affected, rendering him a cripple, and recently the end of the bones of the lower leg at the joint had com-

mealed to decay, which made amputation necessary. He is getting along splendidly, the doctors say, and hundreds of friends will be so glad to welcome him back to healthfulness again.—Trion Herald.

HELP FOR OLD SAILORS.

The Savannah Port Society contemplates the erection of a new sailors' home during the summer months. It will be situated on the corner of St. Julian and Lincoln streets and will be a commodious and handsome building. The Press has already published the plans of the structure. The building will cost the Port society about \$7,500. A annual meeting of the society will be held in a few weeks.—Savannah Press.

CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS

The penitential season of Lent comes along at a good time this year. It will be proper for the senate to scrupulously observe it.—Columbus Call.

And Florida is howling for protection on oranges, lemons, etc. The whole country seems to have gone wild on protection. But this fact does not prove, nor will it

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SOLD BY THE MILLION.

One of Our Most Important Industries

the Making of Shoe Eyelets.

There are many things that are sold by the gross, says The New York Sun, and not a few are sold by the thousand, but there are not many that are sold by the million. Among the things that are sold, however, are shoe eyelets.

Shoe eyelets are made of brass by machine, and are almost entirely automatic. Three or four machines are required to produce the eyelet in the form in which it is sold, the brass being fed into the machine in thin, flat strips. As sold to the shoe manufacturer, the eyelet is turned down at one end only. The eyelets look as much as anything like so many little hard wire narrow beams and without any tops in the crowns. The upper end of the crown, which is like the end of a little cylinder, is put through the eyelet hole at the shoe, the finished beam or range of the eyelet resting against the leather upon the outside. After the eyelet has thus been put in place its inner end is turned down upon the leather by a machine made for that purpose. In the manufacture of the eyelets a number of very slight vertical indentations are made at equal distances apart in the outside of

the eyelet, around the smooth, straight end. When the shoe machine smashes down the inner side of the eyelet the metal parts at these indentations, and is spread uniformly, thus giving it a secure hold.

Eyelets are made of various sizes in diameter and of various lengths of shank or cylinder, according to the thickness of the material with which they are to be used, and after they come from the machines they are finished in great variety. Some are finished in silver, some in copper, some are japanned in black or red, and some are finished in silver. In fact, made in any size and of any color that may be desired. Sooner or later the Japanese wear them, exposing the brass. There are now made shoe eyelets that are covered with celluloid, which keep their color, but these are much more expensive than the kinds commonly used.

Shoe eyelets are packed in boxes containing 1,000, 10,000, 25,000 and 50,000. Eyelets of the kinds most commonly used are sold, according to sizes, at prices ranging from \$6 to \$125 a million. Some of the celluloid-covered eyelets sell for as much as \$50 a million.

The sale of shoe eyelets depends, of course, somewhat upon the prevailing style of shoe. When button shoes are more generally worn, not so many shoe eyelets are sold, but the number sold is very large.

Eyelets are made for a wide variety of uses, up to the great eyelets that are used into the corners of sails, through which the sail is lashed to the mast, and are used in many other ways. Of shoe styles alone there are a great many, and the number of eyelets sold is enormous. Some thousands of millions annually.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE BLOWN UP.

General Avery Tells of a Very Thrilling Experience.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I suppose that one of the most exciting episodes of my life," remarked General Dudley Avery some time since, "was during a thunderstorm a number of years ago on Avery's island, when 10,000 pounds of dynamite exploded. It was a most extraordinary happening, and the most remarkable thing of the affair was that I lived to tell the tale. I was in the vicinity of the building in which the dynamite was stored, and when the storm came on I took shelter under a shed which was some distance removed from the explosive and which was used as a blacksmith shop by men who were employed in this capacity and who served with me during the war and at the battle of Shiloh.

"We were chatting together when I felt a shock, and then to my surprise I saw the blacksmith going up in the air. I watched him pass through the roof of the shed, but the man, who, by the way was an old friend of mine, was not hurt. I rushed from me. Then I realized that I was going up, too. I suppose we must have ascended for thirty or forty feet, and we came down with a rush, reaching the earth a little disfigured and with lungs in a state of extreme irritation. Our heads were in the Irishman remarked, between gasps, that a little thing like that couldn't scare me. I suppose we had been in the air for a few minutes, and I was feeling a little better. He was wounded badly, however, while I escaped with a few scratches. We found upon coming down that the lightning had exploded the 10,000 pounds of dynamite. Where the storehouse had stood was a hole in the ground about thirty feet deep, and with a diameter fully sixty feet, shaped like a funnel. Trees in the vicinity were burned black, and the ground, two feet thick, that had stood twenty feet from the building, was blown into shreds so fine that not a vestige could be found. I have been afraid to go near dynamite ever since."

Smiles Between Sorens.

"Why did you not stick to your word?" he demanded. The beautiful girl sobbed. "I meant to," she faltered, "but the truth is, I had lost my chewing gum!"—New York Press.

"And after the robbery you just took a walk?" asked the prosecuting attorney. "I object," yelled the excited young lawyer for the prisoner. "In any such case insinuation. The walk was called down and is still there."—Detroit Free Press.

The Footpad—"Ter money or yer life?" The Coward—"Ter money or yer life?" The Footpad—"Ter money or yer life?" The Coward—"Ter money or yer life?"

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